

GOV. PINCHOT OPENS  
DRIVE ON SALOONS  
IN PENNSYLVANIA

"This Administration to Be Dry,"  
He Declares in Inaugural—  
Bootleggers Also Warned

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 16 (Special)—Describing the present flagrant failure to enforce the Volstead law as a blot on the good name of Pennsylvania and the United States, Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in his inaugural address delivered here today declared that he intends to drive all saloons out of the State and to prevent and punish bootlegging.

"This Administration will be dry. The Executive Mansion will be dry and the personal practice of the Governor and his family will continue to be dry, in conformity to the spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Amendment," declared Mr. Pinchot.

In connection with law and its enforcement he served notice upon state department heads as follows: "I shall expect and demand from every public official appointed by me, or subject to removal by me, from the highest to the lowest, entire and ungrudging obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law. They are a part of the law of the land."

Mr. Pinchot made it plain that he shared in the belief that no determined concerted effort had been made to enforce the law. At the same time he warned all that not only would he press with all his power for the abolition of the saloon but also to make sure that the state Government took its full and effective part in such an effort.

The Governor placed the power and responsibility for enforcing the dry laws in the hands of the Nation and State jointly, explaining that under the law the two have concurrent power. He asserted that both were at fault for the "intolerable situation which confronts us."

**Strong for Prohibition**  
The Governor devoted nearly a quarter of his comparatively brief address to prohibition. In part he said:

Power and responsibility for enforcing the Volstead Law rest in the Nation and also in the State. Under the Eighteenth Amendment the two have concurrent jurisdiction. Both are at fault for the intolerable situation which confronts us. A general conviction exists throughout this Commonwealth not only that the Volstead Act is not enforced but that no vigorous effort has ever been made to enforce it. One people have never known a law which is not enforced, and the enforcement of the law selected to compel obedience to it on the part of others. They are told that appointments to the position of saloon keeper are treated as political spoils, and that politicians opposed to all that the law stands for are permitted to name such agents. They believe that persons high in official place are constantly and openly violating the spirit if not the letter of the law, and winking at its violation by others. They understand that liquor is sold almost as freely and openly as it was before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

With such beliefs in mind, the people are necessarily led to conclude that the law is systematically disregarded by those whose peculiar duty it is to respect or enforce it, and in consequence the general disregard for all law grows steadily worse.

**Blot on Nation's Name**  
I regard the present flagrant failure to enforce the Volstead Law as a blot on the good name of Pennsylvania and the United States. It is a blot which it will amount to a serious charge against the fitness of our people for genuine self-government. I share in the belief that no determined concerted effort to enforce the law has yet been made, and I propose not only to press with all my power for the abolition of the saloon but also to make sure that the Government of this State takes its full and effective part in such an effort. Pennsylvania must either control the criminals who are openly breaking the law or be controlled by them. With all good citizens I believe that this Commission is the only way to do this.

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Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania  
Mr. Pinchot Calls for a "Saloonless State" in His Inaugural Address

AMERICA'S CHILD-LABOR VIEW  
SOUGHT BY NATIONS OF WORLD

M. Thomas Tells Senate Committee United States Must  
Show the Way—Opponents Protest Federal Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—If the United States fails to enact federal child labor legislation, an unfavorable reaction will be felt throughout the world, the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Child Labor Legislation was told yesterday by M. Albert Thomas, head of the International Labor Office. M. Thomas outlined the accomplishments of the Labor office in prevention of child labor, and declared that the eyes of civilized nations are now on the United States to see what she will do to protect her children in industry.

"It is a very critical situation," M. Thomas told the committee. "We are trying to procure ratification, in all countries which have not yet acted, of the child labor conventions established by the International Labor Office. The action of your Supreme Court last fall in nullifying your federal law has prevented ratification by many countries. They say 'We see the United States with no general standard—why should we establish one?' They are looking to the United States as an example. If you enact a strong federal law, in the form of a constitutional amendment, it will be of great value in getting other countries into line."

**National Standard Sought**

The International Labor Office is interested in child labor from the international viewpoint, said M. Thomas. The main object of the organization is to prevent unfair competition through the establishment of national standards which conform to the standards of 1919. The draft convention relating to child labor, which placed 15 years as a minimum age requirement, is becoming the standard for many countries. Six countries have ratified the draft convention—Great Britain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Rumania, and Switzerland. Denmark, Brazil, Chile, France, Germany, Poland, and Spain are preparing to sign the treaty, but are waiting to see what stand the United States takes on child labor.

Continuing, M. Thomas said:

It is significant that in spite of fierce industrial competition, important countries have ratified or are about to ratify the draft convention relating to child labor legislation. If it is not possible for the United States to join with other countries in preventing exploitation of childhood through the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, you must at least enact a national law which will uphold the standard we have established. The Labor Office enforces its standards through the Court of International Justice, international action is valuable in stirring up public opinion, and moral influence is brought to bear in enforcing the standard, the committee was told.

**Extensive Action Necessary**

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the Republican National Committee, also appeared in support of federal regulation through constitutional amendment. The women of the Republican Party, she told the committee, do not favor constitutional amendments except as a last resort, but feel that extreme measures are necessary in the present situation. William A. Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the National Child Labor Committee, presented for the consideration of the committee a brief form to be substituted for the terms of the McCormick amendment, as follows:

"The United States shall have concurrent power with the several states to limit or prohibit the labor of children."

This form, he said, would leave Congress the greatest possible range for legislation, and would guarantee that the state powers should remain unimpaired.

The McCormick amendment has received the general support of women's organizations and Labor bodies. On Thursday, opponents of federal legislation will have a chance to present arguments to the committee. Manufacturers from North Carolina are scheduled to appear.

FUKIEN TROOPS  
LEAVE FOCHOW

Forces to Be Joined in Attempt  
to Capture Canton

AMOY, China, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Large numbers of Fukien troops, loyal to Sun Yat-sen, departed from Fochow today for Canton. Apparently it was their intention to join forces from Yunnan and Kwangsi provinces in an attempt to capture the southern capital from Gen. Chen Chung-Ming. Gen. Hsu Chung-Chi is preparing to depart for the south, leaving a strong force to guard Fochow, with Gen. Wang Yung-Chun, now allied with the navy, nominally military governor. His power is to be limited, however, by the presence of the remaining southern troops. Besides the bandits, which are expected to keep Wang busy, General Lu, who recently joined General Hsu will remain in the city to watch the Government.

A complete change of all civil offices in Fochow is expected soon. It is said there is a keen demand for Admiral Hsu Chenping to accept the civil governorship.

HONG KONG, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press)—Reports from Canton today indicate a chaotic condition there, with the departure of Chen Chung-Ming, the Nationalist commander, who yielded to the pressure of the approaching Southern Republic forces and entrained for Waichow last night. There is no government in Canton. The city is in the hands of four different chiefs, each contesting for supremacy. The treasury of the Southern capital is empty and those well informed predict disturbances.

**PARTY TO STUDY COLONIES**

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Selected by the French-American Society as representative Americans, a party of four men, including George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, will visit French colonies in North America to study colonial administration. The party will sail about April 1, as guests of the French Government, and will be abroad two months.

**AMERICAN HONORED**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.—In recognition of the gallant rescue of 400 persons from the burning French hospital ship Vinh-Long, the Sea of Marmora on Dec. 16 last, Lieutenant-Commander E. A. Edwards of the American destroyer Bainbridge, has been presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Three Governors Take  
Vigorous Dry Attitude

OF four governors who delivered inaugural messages today, three declared unequivocally for thorough enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and advocated modification of prohibition law. Their declarations may be epitomized thus:

Gov. Pinchot, Pennsylvania—I propose to press with all my power for abolition of the saloon.

Gov. Neff, Texas—Officers charged with enforcement should be made to do their sworn duty.

Gov. McLeod, South Carolina—Law should be made to stop sale of "extracts" for beverages.

Gov. Sizoo, New Jersey—Our people believe temperance can be brought about by permitting use of beer and light wines.

AMERICA DEMANDS  
EQUAL PRIVILEGES  
WITH ANGORA TURK

Government Also Insists Rights  
Be Assured by Treaty—Admiral Beatty at Lausanne

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 16.—The American Government, through its delegation here under the leadership of Richard Washburn Child, intervened opportunely yesterday afternoon in the session on economic capitulations, when pessimism was on the increase. The statement read by J. G. Gillespie demands "not only the most favored nation treatment, but also equality of commercial, professional and institutional exemption and the opportunity or privilege which Turkey accords its own nationals in the fields of commerce, business, education, charity, and religion." It is also insisted that these rights must not depend on domestic legislation subject to repeal, but must be assured by treaty.

The note concludes with an expression of confidence that Turkey will desire to insure a continuation of "all foreign enterprises in Turkey that are to her advantage and encourage their future increase and development." The Turks agreed "provisionally" which may mean something or nothing, depending in all probability on the estimates of the extent to which American mean business and are prepared, if necessary, to back their demands for rights with something besides noncommittal statements.

**Ottoman Debt Discussed**

The discussion on Ottoman debt in the financial subcommittee yesterday centered mainly around the question as to whether it should be divided among succession states and whether it should include the Baghdad and Salonika junction railways. The Turkish counter-proposals also insisted that the debt should include the revenues and liabilities to the end of the war. This counter-proposition incidentally, the Turks say, has been withdrawn, but they continue to reintroduce it into the discussion.

When it was obvious that an agreement could not be reached the subcommittee adjourned its session and will not hold any more sessions. MM. Bompard and Anet, two French experts, are leaving for Paris to lay the matter before their Government. They are accompanied by Mr. Waley, representing the British Treasury, who is expected to telephone London from Paris.

**Admiral Beatty's Visit**

Admiral Beatty will stop at Lausanne on his way to England from Gstaad, where he has been enjoying a holiday. The news became available when the guests in the Beau Rivage, having rooms near the British section, were asked to move, in order to make way for the distinguished visitor. The British delegation are rather reticent about the object of the visit and insist that it has nothing to do with the Near East situation.

Yesterday there arrived a delegation from the Moslem population of Western Thrace who, in a memorial to the conference, intend to renew the Turkish demand for a plebiscite in this area.

The session on exchange of populations was postponed to allow the allied representatives more opportunity to reconcile the Greek and Turkish proposals, which they are anxious to do as far as possible.

GERMANY IS AGAIN  
DECLARED IN WILLFUL  
DEFAULT BY ALLIES

PARIS, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press)—The reparations commission today decided that Germany had willfully defaulted in deliveries in kind for 1923, France, Belgium and Italy so voted. Kemball Cook, representing Great Britain in place of Sir John Bradbury, who was reported as indisposed, abstained from voting.

There was very little discussion. Louis Barthou said that Germany's refusal was "an open defiance of the Allies," which must be met with instant action. The Italian and Belgian delegates agreed. The American representative, Roland W. Boyden, and Col. James A. Logan, were present but had nothing to say.

Today's default applies specifically to coal, wood and cattle deliveries which have actually been stopped by Germany. The delivery of dyes and building materials apparently has not yet been held up, although the Germans are expected to halt such shipments within a few days.

FRENCH TO EXTEND  
OCCUPATION ZONE  
TO WHOLE OF RUHR

Encircling Movement Includes  
Flourishing Town of Dortmund—  
Entire District Cut Off

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Two more important decisions were taken by the French last night, and one of them has been carried into effect today. Immediately orders were sent out to occupy not only the red zone besides the green zone, as planned in the Ruhr district, but to go beyond the previous plans and to occupy Dortmund, and indeed the rest of the Ruhr Valley. Dortmund commands the services of water and electricity in the whole region of the Ruhr. Other decisions which will not operate till tomorrow are to requisition the stocks of coal and to imprison the mine owners who refuse to permit the French to carry off their coal. This coal will be paid for in bonds. Gradually France is being led on and it is impossible to see the end of the affair. There is now the menace to cut Ruhr off from the rest of Germany. Ruhr won't supply coal to France; then it shall not be allowed to supply coal to Germany is the text. Should this menace be executed, the consequences will be serious indeed. The whole Reich will become disorganized, unemployment will be inevitable, followed by social upheavals. But this extreme measure, it is hoped, will be avoided.

**France in a Worse Position**

All this is because the Germans, as a reply to the occupation, decline to deliver reparations coal, so that France is not in a better but a far worse position, as a result of the enormous expenditure, the complicated machinery, and the alienation of a good deal of world opinion.

Certainly France could not accept such a refusal and admit defeat. These movements would be grotesque were they to end in less than nothing, in robbing France even of such reparations as she had. Stern measures were bound to be taken. The Reparations Commission today considers the fresh defaults arising from the refusal of Germany as regards coal, and also as regards cattle and horses, which come under the head of restitutions which have ceased. With this new declaration to fortify them, the French mean to do everything necessary to bring Germany to its knees.

On Sunday night it was arranged that, although the German Government would not pay for the coal delivered to the Allies, the mine owners would be content with French payments and the French would collect the wherewithal from the proceeds of the tax on Ruhr coal as well as in the Rhineland.

**Paradoxical and Absurd**

The method, though paradoxical and in some respects absurd, was, as The Christian Science Monitor representative described yesterday, some kind of a solution. But suddenly orders were received from Berlin that on no account were the mine owners, paid or unpaid, to send coal to France. There was naturally an immediate intimation given by the French that the negotiations with the mine owners must be broken off. It is in these circumstances that General Degoutte demanded permission to occupy Dortmund, thus extending the originally planned operations.

Provided that Germany remains obstinate, there is no reason why the operations should not be continued further and further. But it is on requisitioning that the French count to break down German resistance. Already the mine owners, considering that on the one hand the French offer compensation and on the other hand they may lose both cash and coal by resistance, are inclined to surrender.

**Requisition, Order Suspended**  
They have informed the French authorities that they will deliver the coal on the financial conditions arranged in consequence the orders for requisitioning have been suspended until tomorrow. If the coal is forthcoming, the requisitioning will not be insisted on. The occupation of Dortmund, however, is not countermanded.

It is obvious that a desperate tug-of-war is proceeding, both sides pulling their hardest. Which will win? Germany cannot long withstand the pressure put on her, but France, on the other hand cannot long exercise the fruitless pressure, for there will be a demand for the profits of the expedition to be shown. Therefore it is a question of endurance, and the optimistic French official view is that Germany will soon yield, after the first installation has subsided. France is installing soup kitchens and bakeries for the population and endeavoring to improve the food supplies. It is emphasized that only metropolitan troops are employed, none being from Africa. The hope was expressed to me by an exceedingly high authority that before long England would send her engineers to take their place beside the French, Italian and Belgian engineers in the Ruhr valley.

OREGON MAY DEBAR  
SECT GARB IN SCHOOL

SALEM, Ore., Jan. 16 (Special)—By unanimous vote of the members present the lower house of the Oregon Legislature yesterday passed a bill prohibiting the wearing of religious garb by teachers in the public schools of Oregon.

25,000 GERMAN RESERVES FACE  
FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE RUHR;  
FIRST CLASH OCCURS AT BOCHUM

Outposts of Two Forces Only Eight Miles Apart—  
Disturbance Takes Place in Essen, With Several Casualties  
Following—French Troops Rapidly Advance

DORTMUND, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press)—French general headquarters has information that 25,000 men of the German reichswehr are concentrated south of Münster, less than 25 miles from Lünen to the north of Dortmund. The French have advanced to both Dortmund and Lünen, and the outposts of the French and German forces at some points are only from eight to ten miles apart.

The French, by advancing to Dortmund and Lünen, passed out of the neutral zone fixed by the Versailles Treaty on the right bank of the Rhine, into which Germany is forbidden to send regular troops, into the territory where the Reichswehr holds sway.

The French are continuing to send up reserves which are taking up positions behind the River Lippe.

The occupation of the Ruhr basin is now complete, and the French declare that not a single pound of coal can get out of the Ruhr into the unoccupied territory without their checking it up for the coal tax.

**French Troops Fire on  
Germans, Causing Casualties**

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Jan. 16.—The first bloodshed in the hitherto "peaceable" occupation of the Ruhr district occurred yesterday at Bochum. The French troops occupied this important mining center at 12 noon. At first the population, as was the case with the Essen population four days ago, displayed much curiosity and was friendly and calm. A Frenchman, for instance, whose horse fell, was helped up again by several of the onlookers. In the evening, however, the mob gathered in the streets at several points of the town.

When a group of 500 young fellows marched up one of the streets singing a well-known German war song, the French soldiers on guard before one of the public buildings warned them to desist, and finally, to protect themselves, fired first with rifles, then with machine guns, into the crowd, and, according to the police report, killed a lad of 17, wounding another of about the same age and a woman.

A similar foolish demonstration, which was condemned by most of the onlookers, took place today before the Kaiserhof Hotel, Essen, where the allied engineers' commission has established headquarters.

The demonstration occurred during the "half-hour strike" which, in the rest of Germany was carried out from 11 to 11:30 in the morning, as a protest against the Ruhr occupation. All the shops, banks and offices were closed, and girls, clerks and workmen streamed into the streets. In a short time a speaker, addressing a crowd of about 1000, which gathered before the Kaiserhof, accusing France of depriving Germany of her liberty. Finally, the crowd began to sing "Deutschland Ueber Alles," the "Watch on the Rhine," and a number of war songs, at the same time shaking their fists at the hotel. The police and the French military were conspicuous by their absence.

The French troops yesterday resumed their rapid advance. According to General Lefranche, who is directing the troops occupying Bochum, the area occupied resembles an oval which measured yesterday 30 kilometers long, from west to east, and 20 kilometers broad. The French, he said, now intend to broaden the oval on all sides. They have reached the Datteln-Wetter line, half way between Bochum and Dortmund. The next towns which apparently will be occupied are Dortmund and Hagen; the latter place does not belong to the coal mining district, and the French probably will be extended to Hamm, where the manufacturing district ends.

**What France Is Willing to Do**  
The French declare they are willing to pay the German mine owners a sufficient amount in cash to enable them to carry on the coal deliveries to France, but not a penny more than is absolutely necessary to pay out the wages and keep the mines in working order. Concerning the amortization of profits, the coal tax and so on, they will refer them to the German Government. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from an authoritative French source. The French never intended to pay a profit to the mine owners and the tax amounting to 40 per cent on the coal price to the German Government.

The decision of the allied engineers which was made at a conference on Sunday was to have been submitted to the Germans in a meeting of the joint commission yesterday. Whether the Germans will accept is yet very doubtful. Provided they do, the conditions here will probably remain quiet. If they refuse, trouble is bound to arise and the end cannot be foretold.

**Working According to Plan**  
There is no doubt, however, that both parties are working according to a fixed plan in which every turn of events is provided for. The federal coal syndicate which carried out the entire coal distribution of the Ruhr mines and which left for Hamburg the day before the French entered, must have drawn up some plan of action. Otherwise it can be scarcely believed that 12 of the leading mines would offer to continue coal deliveries to France against payment by French as they did on Saturday, knowing that the German Government wished to see the reparations deliveries cease.

The French are very reluctant to reveal their plans. The following is in accordance with the plan of action suggested by the French.

Australian Blue	Red Fox	Golden	Peasant	Brown	Navy	Black
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## AUSTRIA HAS NOW EMBARKED ON PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION

Future of Central Europe Involved in the Reshaping of the Old Empire State

The following is the first of three articles specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by Dr. Max Kulka on the present situation in Austria. Dr. Kulka is editor of the weekly periodical "Reconstruction," published in English in Vienna and having as its purpose the increasing of interest in the commercial developments of the states of central Europe. Dr. Kulka has long been a close observer of central European affairs. In these articles he outlines the plan of reconstruction which Austria is following and upon the basis of which restored stability is slowly appearing.

VIENNA, Dec. 12.—Many and important events have happened in the last four months in Austria and when in times to come the historian of the future approaches the very complicated task of writing the story of post-bellum Europe he will have to take account of what happened in and to Austria from August to December, 1922. Looking backward his eye may perhaps be able to detect in them the beginning of the reconstruction of Central Europe and Europe in general.

I shall, of course, not attempt to give in the contracted space of a newspaper article all the details, but can only deal with the broad outlines. In August, 1922, Austria was racing at breakneck speed toward absolute chaos. The krona, depreciating rapidly ever since the armistice, had practically become valueless in international commerce. It was quoted 360,000 to 400,000 in London; that is, a depreciation to less than a fifteen-thousandth of its pre-war value. There was no quotation in New York. The tremendous rise of prices—often more than 100 per cent in a day—caused great social unrest although the incredible patience and sound common sense of the population, injured by the war and by the so-called peace, still refrained from direct violence. But the danger point when the krona

would lose its purchasing power within Austria was perilously near.

All the pathetic appeals of the various Austrian governments for foreign financial help went unheeded, although the Entente had most emphatically pledged its assistance in the peace treaty. When finally Mr. Lloyd George flatly refused financial help, the situation grew desperate. The essential trouble was that private credits from foreign financiers could be obtained comparatively easily, for there are still ample and absolutely safe guarantees in the country, but no responsible banker would invest money in Central Europe which is politically still unstable. Therefore, they demand for their loans extra-Austrian guarantees by the powers and they were not obtainable, chiefly because the whole question of Austria was considered of secondary importance in the state offices in Paris and London and no time was found to deal with the Austrian problem.

Dissolution threatened and coveting glances were shot from the neighboring states at Vienna which is and will always be the natural capital of these parts of Central Europe, and Prague, Belgrade, Budapest and Rome were making preparations. It is quite safe to say now, judging from what happened in the next weeks, that it would have meant a new war over the division of Austria if the country had broken up internally.

**Political Considerations**  
In order to understand this one must face the fundamental political facts. Czechoslovakia, backed by France and Italy, is fighting for predominance in Central Europe. Yugoslavia, being a Slav state, is the antagonist of Italy and the natural ally of Czechoslovakia. The possession of Austria, and particularly of Vienna, would definitely decide the struggle for predominance in favor of the winners.

## The World's Great Capitals

The Week in London

LONDON today has turned with all the warmth of inherited British sentiment to celebrate the announcement of the engagement of the Duke of York, the British King's second son, to Elizabeth Bowes Lyon, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne. The Duke of York has been strenuous in his ceremonial duties. He has also made himself popular by presiding at the annual "Play the Game" camp, at which boys of all classes meet on equal terms and get to know one another. His bride-to-be, who is an enthusiastic Girl Guide, comes from a family which has its home at Glamis Castle—the famous old Fortarshire stronghold inseparably connected with the memory of Macbeth, though the Strathmores are not related to the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy, being descended from one John Lyon, who married a daughter of King Robert II of Scotland in 1445. The engagement is welcomed here, as it is felt that the time has come for the sons of the King of England to choose their brides in this country instead, as so often in the past, from amongst foreigners.

The evening service on Christmas Eve in Westminster Abbey here was the occasion of a picturesque ceremony symbolical of Anglo-American friendship. It was that of the presentation to the Abbey of a magnificent processional cross, worked in gold, ivory and gems, the gift of Rodman Wanamaker of New York, one of the founder of the famous stores. The cross was carried in procession from the west door to the presbytery, where the dean and clergy in full canonical robes received it from the hands of Col. William E. Wood, who represented the donor. The cross was then laid upon the altar and dedicated to "the glory of God and as a pledge of brotherhood among English-speaking peoples." Referring to it in his sermon afterward, Canon Storr, the preacher of the evening, hoped the fellowship it symbolized would extend and embrace all the nations of the earth.

American rivalry in the markets of the British West Indies is discussed in an official paper published here this week by the British Board of Trade. It seems that whereas in 1920 American traders occupied an altogether preponderant position in most of the more important lines of imports in that part of the world, last year the British began to recover some of the customers they had previously lost. In the case of coal, textiles, and boots and shoes the report states: "A large part of the business which had been captured by the United States has now returned to the United Kingdom." In a limited number of other lines the Board of Trade thinks the British trader might be able to succeed. These include confectionery, fancy soap and perfumery, boot polish and painters' colors and materials. In most of the remaining branches of trade the admission is made candidly that "the United Kingdom cannot attempt to offer serious competition."

In course of time "uncrowned" Queen Victoria pennies will become scarcer and scarcer. It will be a case of "Look here, here's one of those old 'uncrowned' pennies," and later we shall only find them in coin collectors' chests. The flat has come forth from the Mint directing all large business interests such as banks, railways, post offices, etc., who act as coinage clearing houses, to withhold from circulation and return all copper coin of "uncrowned" Queen Victoria stamping. The reason given is that there is too much copper coinage in circulation

and that this particular brand is the most suitable for withdrawal, being worn. It is not uncommon even now to see half crown pieces minted in the reign of George IV.

Proposals for the reclamation from the sea of 36 farms of 230 acres each have been placed before the British Government by Thomas Benkin of Hull. The locality concerned is near Kilssea at the mouth of the River Humber where the coast has been eroded. An old map shows, for example, that the foundations of the original Kilssea church are now half a mile out at sea. The idea is to find work for 2000 British unemployed upon the project, which involves the building of a sea wall and the raising of mud flats with chalk and gravel from higher land near by.

The London Times was always supposed to be one of the late Lord Northcliffe's least profitable enterprises, but figures are now published here which show that even over the Times no money was eventually lost by him. Upon the eve of his purchase of the paper, the late Lord Northcliffe said to the writer of this note that while at its then issue price of threepence, the Times was bound to lose money, it might be quite possible to make it pay if the price were reduced. The truth of this forecast was speedily proved. On obtaining control of the paper he issued it at a penny, with the result that its circulation grew by 400 per cent, and its value as an advertising medium correspondingly increased. Subsequently it had down as well as up. During the war period in particular, when the cost of production was almost prohibitive, the paper had to be raised and more capital put in. In all, including the purchase price of his shares, Lord Northcliffe invested £600,000 in the venture. When sold, however, his interest fetched £1,250,000, which shows a net profit of £750,000 to his estate.

Recent reports of heavy gales at sea which have reached us from travelers returning to England from America serve to remind us how much the lot of those who go down to the sea in ships has improved of late. Lloyds List and Shipping Gazette, the oldest and many think the most interesting London newspaper, has just provided us with a case in point, in the shape of extracts from the narrative of one Thomas Sanders who was a member of the crew of a little vessel which set sail from Portsmouth for Tripoli in the sixteenth century. "The voyage was set forth," he says, "by the right worshipful Sir Edward Osborne Knight, chief merchant of the Turkey company." This ship, "being of the burden of 100 tons, called the 'Jesus,'" left Portsmouth on Oct. 16, 1583, reached Havre two days later and on sailing from that port on Nov. 8, was driven back to Portsmouth again by bad weather. Venturing forth once more a few days later she soon found herself obliged to seek shelter in Falmouth. However, she finally reached Tripoli on March 18, 1584, after a journey of five months. At Tripoli the "Jesus" took on board a cargo of sweet oil and was about to set sail when the Turks opened fire on her from the shore because they had discovered that there was a stow-away on board. The vessel was then seized and plundered and the crew sold as slaves. However, Thomas Sanders managed to send word of their plight to England and in course of time after they had suffered almost unendurable hardships, the British Ambassador at Constantinople procured not only their release but the restitution of their property. When one reads such a story as this, one realizes that the modern voyager has indeed much to be thankful for.

ning power. It might mean the creation of a solid Slav bloc, and Jugoslavs and Czechoslovaks would join hands over dismembered Austria, which would be a severe blow to Italy. On the other hand, it might frustrate any hope of such a union if Italy became the controlling factor in Vienna, and thereby in a position to attack at any convenient moment the Yugoslav state, which thus would be hopelessly isolated and separated from its natural ally, Czechoslovakia.

Two courses were open to the new Austrian Government after all appeals for help remained unheard: the first was to resign and, since there was no alternative government, leave the country without any government at all and make the Entente responsible for all the consequences. It was the wisdom of Versailles which had created this state; it was the business of the Entente to shoulder the burden.

The second way, intimately related with the first, was to see whether threats would not avail where appeals had proved in vain. It was a last chance, and the new Government, Dr. Seipel, an able and result priest, at its head, decided to take it. Let it be quite clearly understood what I mentioned above, that the object was to secure foreign guarantees for the credits which were absolutely necessary to tide the country over the period of transition.

Dr. Seipel went to Prague, then to Berlin and last to Verona. The journey to Berlin was politically of no importance, and was rather an act of courtesy. The union with Germany which of course is the only real solution of the Austrian problem is at the present moment not a subject of practical politics, and any too violent movement in Austria could if anything embarrass Germany, because France would eagerly seize upon it, and try to make as much political capital out of it as possible.

So Dr. Seipel went first to Prague and then to Italy and talked about customs union with Italy, and closer relations with Czechoslovakia, and there was a very great flutter in the diplomatic circles not only in the capitals of the victorious states, but also at London and Paris; but there was also great liveliness in the various general staffs and army headquarters and there were reports of massing of troops by Yugoslavia, Italy and Czechoslovakia. It was made quite clear that a union between Italy and Austria would constitute a casus belli for Yugoslavia, with consequences which nobody could foresee.

The end was that Dr. Seipel was referred to the League of Nations and that all the interested parties who had been made to see that Austria's continued existence was not a purely Austrian affair but a matter of great concern to themselves and the whole of Europe promised to put their best services at the help of Austria and try to obtain the necessary guarantees through the League of Nations.

## \$4,000,000 RAILROAD PROJECT APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—One of the largest railroad construction projects which the Interstate Commerce Commission has been called upon to authorize in recent years received the approval of the commission yesterday. It involves the construction in Florida during the next five years by the Florida East Coast Railroad of a 133-mile line between Okeechobee and Lemon City, a suburb of Miami. The cost of the project is estimated at \$4,839,500.

Construction of the new line, the commission was told, will provide transportation for 1,471,000 acres of land, much of it suitable for sugarcane growing. The project will be financed by the Flaggier interests.

## Washington Observations

Washington, Jan. 16  
**PRESIDENT HARDING** and Secretary Hughes received their latest authentic reports of German economic conditions from Jeremiah W. Jenks. Formerly professor of political economy at Cornell and now director of the division of Oriental commerce and politics at New York University, Dr. Jenks is probably America's most versatile authority on world economics. At the end of December he returned from Europe after serving on a commission of international experts invited by Germany to study her financial situation and recommend a way out of the tangle. John Maynard Keynes was the British member of the commission. Dr. Jenks was in Washington recently and communicated officially with Government authorities interested in the reparations crisis. The commission report in which the American economist concurred advocated a German moratorium of two years, both for cash payments and deliveries in kind. Upon the granting of such a moratorium, the commission thought it would be feasible to stabilize the German mark on the basis of about 3500 marks to the dollar, through the use of the Reichsbank's gold reserve.

One of the most distinguished Britishers ever to set foot on the soil of Washington tarried there incognito a fortnight ago under the auspices of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. He was none other than Thomas Gainsborough's celebrated "Blue Boy," who recently passed into the possession of the California collector, Henry E. Huntington, at a purchase price approximating \$1,000,000. En route from its recent owner, the Duke of Westminster, to its future domicile at the Golden Gate, the painting was loaned to Secretary Mellon, a passionate art connoisseur, for a week-end. "The Blue Boy" ensconced in the drawing room of the beautiful Mellon apartment in Massachusetts Avenue, received the homage of a select and privileged company of Washington picture lovers. Mr. Mellon himself sat before the celebrated Gainsborough for hours in transfixed admiration.

## DEBT INTEREST RATE ARGUED BY FUNDERS

England Offers 3 Per Cent.  
America Wants 4—All Favor  
Time Extension

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A tentative agreement virtually has been reached by the Anglo-American Debt Conference on a plan of liquidating the principal of the British war debt of about \$4,700,000,000 to the United States. It was learned today in an authoritative quarter. There is still some difference over the duration of the loan, but it was expected this obstacle would be overcome easily. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent was informed that the question of interest rate was the barrier now holding up an agreement, with the British Debt Funding Commission asking for a rate of approximately 3 per cent and the Americans insisting on around 4 per cent. Both sides were represented as confident of reaching an agreement.

**Extension Favored**  
It is understood the conferees are debating the fairness of a payment limit of between 40 and 60 years, as compared with the 25 years now provided for in the Act of Congress establishing the American Debt Funding Commission.

On the question of maturity, it was said the members of the American Commission favored the longer period, taking the ground that a long-term obligation would be better for marketing purposes.

The British Government will give bonds to the United States, and these may be sold to the American public at the option of the American commission or Secretary of the Treasury. However, it was not thought likely that there would be much of a market for British bonds at, say, 3 1/2 per cent, with the going rate for Government financing approximating 4 1/2 per cent.

But the view was expressed by the informant in close touch with the negotiations that as time goes on the money rates are likely to decrease, and government financing should some time get back to a lower level—nearer the prewar scale.

**Exchange to Be Protected**  
The plan for retiring the principal of the debt was narrowing down to a graduated scale of payments, rising as Great Britain regains its pre-war status. It was said the American commission was prepared to grant a temporary extension of the payments, so as to not cause any vibrations in the exchange markets.

The discussions for paying the British debts are entirely outside the limitations stipulated by Congress, and, of course, whatever agreement is finally reached by the Anglo-American conference, would have to go to Congress for approval. This has been previously announced as the intention of the commission, and preparations are under way in Congress to comply with the commission's advice on the matter.

There was much satisfaction expressed in the authoritative quarter over the success of the negotiations with Great Britain. It was expected that completion of this funding would serve as an incentive to other debtor nations to the United States, and the wholesome effect of an agreement between the United States and Great Britain on debts was expected to have a good effect on the reparations tangle.

**TAILORS INDORSE FABRIC BILL**  
CLEVELAND, Jan. 13 (Special Correspondence).—The merchant tailors of Cleveland believe that every man who

buys a suit of clothes or an overcoat is entitled to know exactly how much wool and how much cotton the garment contains. In line with their belief the Merchant Tailors' Association, according to W. J. Dawley, secretary, has given its indorsement to the pure fabric bill now before the United States Senate, to require the labeling of textiles with their wool and cotton content.

## INSURGENT ACTION IN MEMEL DIRECTED AGAINST GERMANS

**COPENHAGEN, Jan. 15.**—It is reported from Memel that the insurgent commander there has handed the allied High Commissioner a note declaring the insurgent action was directed exclusively against the German Government, "which was proving itself intolerable." The commander asked the French troops to refrain from hostile acts, as he was willing to guarantee the safety of the inhabitants and the officials.

**LONDON, Jan. 15.** (By The Associated Press).—The insurgents in Memel, while originally demanding annexation of the district to Lithuania, now will be satisfied if the German directorate which governs Memel city is removed, according to advice received here. Memel city is mostly German, but the suburbs are predominantly Lithuanian.

**BERLIN, Jan. 15.** (By The Associated Press).—Dispatches to the Lokal Anzeiger report heavy street fighting in Memel, the Baltic area recently invaded by Lithuanian irregulars. The Lithuanians, the messages assert, are in complete possession.

## CITIZENSHIP DENIED NON-ENGLISH READERS

**WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 16.**—Refusal of Judge Garman to grant citizenship to aliens unable to read or understand English resulted in only 38 out of 350 applicants being admitted to citizenship at the recent naturalization court here. The percentage is the lowest since the naturalization court was established in Luzerne County.

Judge Garman made no exceptions to his ruling, even in the case of an applicant who testified he had raised a family of several children, one of whom served in the United States Army in France during the war. The applicants refused were told to go home and study a year.

**CRUDE OIL HIGHER**  
DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.—The Midwest Refining Company has announced a 10-cent increase in the price of crude oil in its Wyoming fields. The increase followed similar increases announced by companies in the mid-continent field last Saturday.

## ALLIED DIPLOMACY AT LOSS ON STEPS TO TAKE IN EUROPE

Ruhr, Memel and Near East Present Problems for Which No Solution Is Apparent at Present

**By CRAWFORD PRICE**  
**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Jan. 16.—The proceedings at Lausanne have been temporarily overshadowed by the developments in the Ruhr, but in official circles there is a tendency toward pessimism regarding the ultimate outcome. Last week's pourparlers, for example, produced agreements and disagreements on sundry minor points, but no progress has been made on the vital issues, on which depend the pacification of the Near East or perpetuation of the existing uncertainty.

One of the most disconcerting features of the present European situation is the inability of those responsible for the conduct of diplomacy to see daylight through any of its most pressing problems. According to official information available here a growing body of French thought regards the possible consequences of the occupation of the Ruhr with grave misgiving, while British diplomats, though refusing completely to share the forebodings prevalent in financial circles, nevertheless consider an increased unemployment complication in the already chaotic state of Europe as inevitable. Yet they have no remedy to offer and find themselves unable to do more than await developments.

**The Memel Crisis**  
Regarding the Memel crisis, again there is a similar inability to proceed to definite action likely to assure a solution. This problem, which in the nature of things cried aloud for early settlement, has been left in suspense by the ambassadors conference for over four years, until the Lithuanians taking a leaf from the book of the Poles, Hungarians and Turks have proceeded to jump their claim and confront the Allies with fait accompli. The dispatch of military forces, which was decided upon, is merely an attempt to restore the situation to that existing prior to the revolt—an almost impossible proposition. What is apparently lacking is the initiative and strength of purpose necessary to grasp this and other political nettles firmly and settle matters one way or the other.

And so with the Near East. One returns empty handed from the quest after information as to what will happen if the Lausanne Conference fails to produce an agreement. Diplomacy is hoping for the best, but apparently

unable to prepare for the worst. It believes Great Britain, France and Italy will stick together, as is in fact most probable since the two latter powers have favored Turkish pretensions until their own interests are now jeopardized. But it is forced to recognize, what has been repeatedly insisted upon in this correspondence, that there is little that can be done except maintain domination of the Straits by the British army and fleet and withhold financial assistance until the Osmanli agree to certain essential concessions on the national pact.

**Getting at the Turk**  
The prospects of a settlement now depend, as they have perhaps always depended, upon a plain brutal bargain being struck with Ankara, rather than upon a tedious examination of the questions on their merits.

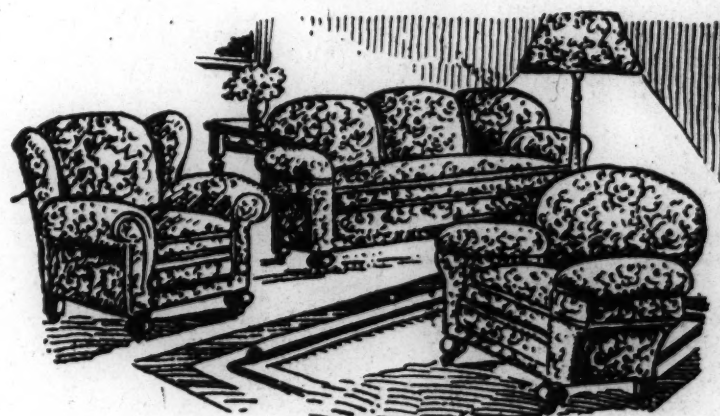
The difficulty in dealing with the Turk is that, following the defeat of the Greek army, there is no means of really getting at him. British policy has recognized this, hence the desire to keep the Greeks in Asia Minor, even after evacuation had been decided on, until the peace negotiations were underway. France and Italy unfortunately did not share these ideas, but the wisdom of Lord Carson's earlier diplomacy is surely now apparent to all.

Meantime, Kemal Pasha's Islamic agitation against Christian rule develops and is naturally directed against British interests in the first instance. Nationalist and extremist Egypt have been assured of Turkish sympathy in their efforts to "overthrow" the English yoke. On the other hand, Indian Moslems have been informed that their support greatly assisted the Turks to defeat the Greeks, and there is no means to continue the struggle against the British Government. All this, while primarily unpleasant for Great Britain, involves an implied menace to every Christian power with Moslem dominions.

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ITALY'S IDEALS HELD  
TO BE DEMOCRATIC

Mussolini Described as an "Extra-Constitutional Parenthesis" in Life of the Nation

"Mussolini and the rise of the Fascist to power in Italy is not an indication that the democratic spirit of Italy is dead, but rather that it is so much alive that the people will submit, temporarily, to a dictatorship if that dictatorship seems to hold hope for speedy national reconstruction. Mussolini is an extra-constitutional parenthesis in the life of Italy. His opportunity is equalled only by the supreme power he has won for himself and his Fascist forces. Whether he will write his name with Italy's immortals remains yet to be seen." This, in brief, summarizes a statement made yesterday by Dr. B. M. Tipler of Rome to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor on the Fascism and the present situation in Italy.

Dr. Tipler, who is president of the famous Collegio Internazionale on Monte Mario, the eighth hill of Rome, is in this country in connection with this school, which he founded at the Old South Meeting House Forum on "The Fascist Revolution in Italy." He has lived in Rome during the past 14 years and, throughout the war, was actively engaged in arousing interest in the cause of Italy in America. He has been twice decorated by the King of Italy.

When asked in regard to the present Italian situation and the possible future of Mussolini's Government, Dr. Tipler said: "Mussolini is a figure of the twentieth century. Before the war, a radical Socialist, his views changed entirely during the war, and he was one of those who marched with D'Annunzio in the North Adriatic venture. Both D'Annunzio and Mussolini have placed their stamp upon the Fascist movement—Mussolini giving it definite organization and D'Annunzio providing the spiritual zeal. Mussolini came to power in the fashion of the twentieth century. He moved against Rome backed up by his personal army exactly as Francesco Sforza in 1450 imposed his will upon Milan. Mussolini said, as he approached Rome, that he was certain because he had behind him a force of 300,000 faithful troops. He spoke as the militant leader of the Renaissance, and not as the future president of a constitutional body.

"But at this point the analogy between Mussolini, Fascism and the fifteenth century stands, first and always, for a united, greater Italy. In this program, doubtless, he will run against the national aspirations of other powers but deliberately and in sincerity, I believe, he is setting about to guarantee to the Italian people a national development which statesmen with less of a militant power behind them have been unable to accomplish.

RHODE ISLAND FUEL  
ACT GOES INTO EFFECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 16 (Special).—The functioning of the new fuel administration law, passed by the legislature last week and signed by the Governor on Saturday, began yesterday. George H. Webb, who had been acting as fuel administrator during the emergency, was appointed by Gov. William S. Flynn and he at once named his deputies.

The first order issued by the administration requires coal dealers to give priority to the filling of orders issued by the administrator or his deputies. Orders must be limited to not more than one month's supply; not less than two weeks' supply and must consist of 75 per cent anthracite in domestic sizes and 25 per cent of such substitutes as buckshot, birdshot and bituminous coal. Dealers will make weekly reports of deliveries and receipts. Receipts of anthracite into the state on Saturday were 11 per cent below normal.

**LOUVAIN FUND MEETING**  
As its share in a nation-wide effort to raise funds for the restoration of the Louvain library destroyed during the German invasion of 1914, Radcliffe College has called a mass meeting of students and faculty in the theater of Agassiz House on Wednesday at 1 p. m. "What the Library Means to the University" will be discussed by Prof. N. Robinson. Prof. Maurice de Wolfe will speak on "The Significance of the New Louvain Library," while Mrs. George P. Baker, acting dean, will outline Radcliffe's share in the campaign. The president, Le Baron R. Briggs, will preside.

**EXTRA RELIEF FUND ASKED**  
From a worker in Syria the Massachusetts committee of the Near East Relief has received word that it is impossible to continue feeding the 12,000 absolutely destitute Greeks stranded at Aleppo and Tripoli without overhauling the appropriation. It costs \$500 a day to provide bread for these people. The cablegram further states that the Moslems threaten the extermination of the refugees. Dr. William A. Bartlett, Near East director, urges further contribution.

## At Boston Theaters

Miss Pauline Frederick  
in "The Guilty One"

Selwyn Theater—"The Guilty One," drama by Michael Morton and Peter Traill. First performance here. The cast:

Ronald Short.....Charles Waldron  
Dick Rastor.....Noel Leslie  
Mr. Seaton.....Charles Dalton  
Mr. Branson.....Henry Warwick  
Irene Short.....Pauline Frederick  
Madge Ellis.....Evel Ingridi  
Annie.....Florence Edney

Miss Pauline Frederick's return to the stage after a long period of motion picture acting is made in a clever drama of the sort O. Henry might have made had he written plays instead of stories. "The Guilty One" is an alarm, but not quite accurate title for an altogether unobjectionable and salutary entertainment—shows how a thoughtless young wife is saved from the consequences of entering upon the primrose path of dalliance. She is given a sample of those consequences before the event instead of afterward, as in the usual course. How this paradox is managed must not be told, since this is a "play with a twist." Sufficient to say that it is all done so adroitly that old players were taken in last evening. They were taken in legitimately, let it be added, for the play is true to its theme, however many quirks the ingenious authors have worked into its embroidery. The wife brings into acts of corrective suffering on her own part, and she is not unconvicted that they were not undeserved, even while satisfied when she is finally made happy.

Miss Frederick was greeted with prolonged handclapping upon her first entrance, and at the end of each of the three acts the curtain was raised several times in response to the spontaneous applause of her admirers throughout the evening by a performance that was alert to every nuance of emotion in a part that is all intensities. Possibly as a result of the exacting demands of acting for the camera, Miss Frederick's stage work has gained in confidence and her admirers throughout the evening by a performance that was alert to every nuance of emotion in a part that is all intensities. Possibly as a result of the exacting demands of acting for the camera, Miss Frederick's stage work has gained in confidence and her admirers throughout the evening by a performance that was alert to every nuance of emotion in a part that is all intensities.

It was especially interesting to note Miss Frederick's ability to achieve equal scenes with no loss of the illusion of the first act she is called upon to appear cynical to her husband all the while she is longing for an impulsive expression of affection from him. Such a scene usually is without conviction for the audience, because the husband is required to be so obvious to the audience. Miss Frederick, partly by delicacies of vocal expression, partly through the play of thought in her eyes and mouth, conveyed the desired effect to the audience under the very eyes of a husband eager to discover a sign of yielding through her performance on a mental plane—that is, she seemed to be thinking in character every moment. The closest watch failed to catch lapses into routine. Every instant the curtain was up she was Mrs. Irene Short. As always, Miss Frederick made a graceful picture. She had that fine carriage that has always been in fashion, whatever the temporary fads of pose and gait, and she wears three frocks that convey an air of beauty that is perennial. Undoubtedly they are modish, but they are something more. Apart from a feeling that Miss Frederick, with further refinements, will be inclined to use her hands less often as a means of expression, now that she can act again with her voice, one has no reservations in declaring her performance last evening an unimpaired sensitive performance that matched Miss Frederick's acting well. He, too, had much equivocal work to do, and managed to convey double meanings without marring illusion. Charles Dalton as a detective from Scotland Yard was so forceful in the cross-examination incident that the wife's endeavor to shield her husband from an accusation of homicide seemed worthy of comparison with the big scenes of "Mrs. Dane's Defense" and "A Butterfly on the Wheel." The other parts were all well-taken, and the whole performance had a clarity, vigor and flow that placed the stage direction of Edward Ellsner.

**"Just Married"**  
Plymouth Theater—"Just Married," a farce comedy in three acts, by Adelaide Matthews and Anna Nichols. First time in Boston. The cast:

Mrs. Johnnie Walker.....Miss Blanche Benton  
Second steward.....Harry A. Schaeffer  
Victor Herrin.....Miss Marjorie Arville  
Ship's officer.....Roy Foster  
Mr. U. Makepeace Witter.....Jess Dandy  
Miss I. O'Madigan.....Mrs. Jack Stanley  
Mrs. Dorothy Mortimer.....John Butler  
Percy Jones.....Fred Irving Lewis  
Robert Adams.....Lynne Overman  
Miss Roberta Adams.....Miss Vivian Martin  
Taxi driver.....Robert Archer

Drawn to the Plymouth Theater last night partly because "Just Married" sounds like the sort of show the tired business man is supposed to enjoy—I really believe he prefers slippers and a book by the fire—and mostly because Miss Vivian Martin, on motion picture fame, was in the cast, the audience witnessed a cleverly acted performance of a play that is advertised as an "all-around-the-world success." The reason for its popularity may be easily explained by comparison with the proverb which says that one laughs at a man who has slipped on a banana peel because of relief that he hasn't done it himself, that is to say, people often see humor in situations which make their friends, and not themselves, appear ridiculous. Despite the fact, however, that the play is a comedy of lack of manners and that the nucleus of the plot depends on the timeworn mistake of the

wrong people in the wrong room, there is much that is wholesome in the play and much that is laughable in the almost vaudevilian repartee of the performers.

The action takes place almost wholly on the promenade deck of a steamer sailing from Bordeaux, France, to the United States. There is the merest hint of a background of ocean through one porthole, but the key to the scenery is given by the hero when he calls up the information desk, or whatever it is on board ship, and asks, "Why so much water?" The lines are well placed and might actually be said by real people if, as is usual in like situations, they didn't wait until they reached home before thinking them up. The characters are the usual run of people one might meet on any first-class boat; the long and prosaically married couple, the honey-mooners, the would-be-married couple, and the promenaders who, in the words of Mrs. Witter, "evidently came to sea 'for the walk.'" There are also the villain and the villainess, who respectively flee from and hunt for each other until the end of the play, when they meet just in time to save the hero's heroine from being drowned, and to keep the plot from going to pieces.

The actors know their lines and stage business perfectly, so that the performance runs with a smoothness that adds to the enjoyment. Whether they were chosen for their parts or they were chosen for the matter of no concern, for it is always a sign of good management when it is difficult to distinguish the puppet from the man. Miss Martin justified the expectations which drew people to see her, and Mr. Foster was a real find. The girl acting of a drolly humorous young man which would serve him in good stead in a less superficial part. Taken all in all, "Just Married" fulfilled its function of a farce-comedy creditably, and perhaps it is just as well, once in a while, to leave slippers steaming by the fire and books on the library table, and to see performed a play full of those absurd dilemmas which frequently occur on the spectators' side of the footlights.

## "The Honeymoon"

Copley Theater—Henry Jewett Repertory Company in "The Honeymoon," a comedy in three acts by Arnold Bennett. First time here. The cast:

Flora Lloyd.....Catherine Willard  
Cedric Haslam.....Noel Leslie  
Gaston.....Charles Dalton  
Charles Haslam.....Walter Kingsford  
Mr. Reach Haslam.....H. Conway Wingfield  
Mrs. Reach Haslam.....Jessamine Newcombe  
The Bishop of Colchester.....Gerald Rogers

The object of writing novels and plays, according to Mr. Bennett, is to purchase order places and motor cars. In order to achieve this end, it is necessary, he argues, to give the public what it wants. He has devoted his talent largely to amusing the public, and it is asserted on the best authority that he is possessed of the houses and the cars. But at the same time, Mr. Bennett is in order to apply to his products the measure of art as well as of entertainment.

"The Honeymoon" reveals the talent and the workmanship of the artist, and the shallowness of the showman. Cedric Haslam is the foremost aviator in pre-war England. He is in love with his bride on the afternoon of his wedding day, at a hotel in the English countryside. From a newspaper Snowdon for a prize of £10,000. Cedric at once plans to anticipate him. Thus arises the issue. It comes first, Cedric's "honeymoon" or aviation? Cedric yields unwillingly, his family arrive with the information that the curate who performed the marriage ceremony that morning was an impostor, and consequently, as the father puts it, it would be an exaggeration to say that Cedric and Flora are married.

Excellent matter for comedy; what does the fore-sighted Mr. Bennett do with it? Back his people all go to London, where Flora, after agreeing to have the ceremony performed again by the bishop, declares she will not marry Cedric after all, because he has yielded without having been convinced that the honeymoon should come first. Then Cedric learns that Klopstock has been injured. In order to win Flora back, he pretends to have become convinced that her theory is right. She detects him in the falsehood, and then carries him off to be married nevertheless.

As an entertainment, this is calculated to satisfy those who like to be amused. The lines have much wit, and some humor. The foibles of the characters are hit off pointedly. As a piece of workmanship the piece is well contrived, in the first act at least. In writing it, Mr. Bennett gave his directions as to its playing. The butler, for example, was not to be comic, but simply a typical butler. Cedric's father was to be the husband of Mrs. Reach Haslam, the famous novelist, but he was to be no fool, rather a man with thoughts of his own humorously unexpressed. These are the directions of an artist, not of a literary hack. But the artist in Mr. Bennett wears before the second act is half done; perhaps a new model had been announced by the automobile manufacturer. Thereafter Mr. Bennett seems to stretch the piece out to the required length, while at the same time keeping to the sure-fire methods of popularity-conquest. For example, the sham curate is introduced into the second act for no reason of necessary plot development, but merely for further display of the author's wit. Worse, consistency of character is thrown into the discard. In the earlier acts Cedric is shown as a decent young Englishman with the usual "sporting" characteristics. There is no slightest hint of anything in his makeup that might lead him to fly like a cad in order to win the wife he wanted. Even the fib itself is ridiculous; a far less intelligent person than Cedric would have realized that he was bound to be found out in short order. So with Flora. She is pretty, charming, willful, clever. In

the second act she defends delightfully her right to be so, and not to be a famous person. But, being so, she would not, even in remote probability, declare that she liked Cedric better for having attempted to dupe her.

If a playwright is an artist he is under obligation to handle his own characters with some respect. And even if he is merely a journeyman of the theater, aiming to prosper by amusing, his work should remain plausible, unless indeed he frankly writes farce. There may be enough in the comedy to help Mr. Bennett grasp the main chance, but he is giving value in amusement? Mr. Shaw's satire stings; Mr. Galsworthy's irony, no less than Mr. Bennett's. But these men, whether you agree with them or not, have thought behind their sallies. Back of them has his social philosophy. Mr. Bennett in this play has none, unless it be that of Zenith.

The playing was better than the play. Miss Willard might have been the prototype of Flora. Mr. Wingfield shared with her the distinction of conveying portrayal. The rest filled in the picture well.

## St. James Theater

Those who witnessed the revival of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" at the St. James Theater last night were permitted to see the equal and poverty, the depravity and the repulsive of London's East Side, a cheering and reassuring spark which kindled, finally, a satisfying hope of fruition. The indication might be, were one so disposed, to regard the theme of the play as impossible. It is not impossible; it is unusual. The girl Glad impersonated convincingly and charmingly by Miss Bushnell, proved, to her own satisfaction, and probably to the satisfaction of many in the audience, that it was absolutely possible to claim, as she so implicitly claimed, the fulfillment of the simple promises which she had been told had been made. In her sublime confidence she spoke many a simple truth, unadorned, though not always unchallenged. But she went about proving the absolute reliability of the pledge which she had, amidst the vagaries of the plot, made somewhat vaguely to the effect that she would ask, "I want to be helped now." It is pleasant to record the fact that her appeal was not in vain.

One marvels, almost, at the versatility of the artist, for Miss Bushnell's friends and admirers never cease to realize, as they read or re-read her writings, that she wrote with deep insight and understanding. Her portrayal of characters representing the two extremes of London life is masterful. The cry from the home of Sir Oliver Holt to Apple Blossom Court. And yet the extremes are made to meet. Glad brings to the aristocratic apartment the answer to her petition first voiced in the squalor of the slums. The story is not new. Many have read it or experienced it in its familiar setting or in surroundings somewhat different. Its message as old as humanity—almost as old as the world itself.

Aside from the excellent work done by Miss Bushnell, special reference should be made to that of Mr. Kent. It would be difficult to imagine the play as better than it is. The support is adequate throughout, emphasized by the careful attention to detail and settings which marks all of Mr. Pitt's productions.

## Boston Stage Notes

Several features stand out prominently at B. F. Keith's this week. Trixie Friganza gives an amusing account of a discussion in the rear seat of a motor car, in which the manners while directing the driver where, when and how to go. She portrays different types of women at a party and throws the audience into a room with her clever observations. Milton Aborn presents "The China Blue Plate," a musical legend reminiscent of the Willow Pattern. With the picture enlarged into a scene, handsome in its color and lighting effects, Melissa Ten Eyck and Max Weller offer a character dancing act in which the two girls, with a strength of freedom, grace and rhythm, sing a number of songs in good voice. There is a juggling act by Ray Hayes, "The Lazy clown," a symphonic group of dances by Hamilton; a comic duo by Sam Lewis and Sam Dody; a Klown Review with the Floetz brothers and sister, and a burlesque offering by Murray and Oakland.

James Barton, the dancing comedian who was recently seen at the Shubert Theater in "The Rose of Stamboul," is the chief entertainer this week at the Majestic Theater in the combination revue and vaudeville. There is a new act, "The Rose of Stamboul," which has opportunity to display his whole repertoire of eccentric dances, and the audience could not get enough of him. The Klein Brothers, as always, amused the audience with their variety of acts. Ray and Max presented a miniature band number that is as good as anything of its sort heard in Boston vaudeville this season. When the orchestra was on tour, Janet Adair stayed as long as she wished before the audience, they liked her so well. Nathaniel, an acrobat, the Skating Hamiltons, Gordon and Henley in songs and Jack Gregory and Company in "Novelty Land" rounded out a popular bill.

This is the last week of "Good Morning, Dearie," at the Colonial. New comedians "The Punch and Judy." Continuing offerings in Boston theaters are "Lightnin'" at the Hollis, "The Bat" at the Wilbur and "Molly Darling" at the Tremont.

Wesley Barry and Company are doing a vaudeville turn this week at the Modern Theater. Between the film programs, "Douglas Fairbanks in Robin Hood," historical film spectacle, continues for four weeks more at the Modern. The illustrated "Travelogue" "Jangle" is the third in his duplicate series in Boston.

**OFFICIALS ARE NAMED**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—Appointment of Judge Rollin U. Tyler of Haddam, Democratic nominee for Governor in 1920, to a member of the state board of pardons was announced today by Governor Templeton. The Governor also sent in his appointment of John H. Byrne of Putnam as bank commissioner, and Morgan B. Brainard of this city as a director of the state prison.

INVENTORY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
POLITICAL SITUATION IS TAKEN

Conditions Said to Point to Nomination of Governor Brown for Senate, and Wesley Adams for Governor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 16 (Special).—In New Hampshire it is customary during legislative session to begin to select or at least appraise the probable candidates for office in the next election. It is customary to look the governor over to see if he will qualify for the United States Senate, which he seldom does, so seldom that some of the State's political savants aver that the office of governor is an insuperable bar to the acquisition of the senatorship. It is also customary to speak of the president of the Senate as in line for promotion to the governorship, and here again the transition is seldom made. There being no lieutenant-governor, the president of the Senate being next in succession to the governor and occasionally actually exercising the duties of the office, it is natural that he should be regarded as a probable gubernatorial nominee.

But there are more vital reasons why even thus early in the legislative session Gov. Frederick H. Brown should be regarded as the Democratic nominee for United States Senator two years hence and President of the Senate Wesley Adams should be regarded as the Republican gubernatorial nominee in the same election. Governor Brown has not merely the prestige of being Governor, but he has the greater prestige of winning against presumed odds. In a degree impossible in a party which wins all the time or nearly all the time, he gathers the admiration and affection of his party. He won on distinct and even burning issues. Possibly not burning with the larger part of the electorate, but burning with that element whose support was the chief factor in his victory.

**Winner in Either Case**  
All that Roosevelt was to his loyal followers, Fred H. Brown is to the eight-hour day people of New Hampshire. In no American state today is any public man receiving more hero worship than Governor Brown from the eight-hour day advocates. He is in a position that falls to the good luck of an officeholder only occasionally in a generation. Heads or tails, he wins. If he carries his program through, he has the immense prestige such success will give. If he fails, he will receive an even greater access of adoration, for he will be regarded as a martyr who has sacrificed for the cause of the eight-hour day. He will be attributed wholly to persecutions, machinations, class oppression. The mill workers will see it as their own defeat, think of him as struck down because fighting for them, as one who might have won had he not succumbed then.

A victory for the eight-hour law may, almost certainly, will, alienate some farm and small town Democrats, drive them from the party. It may greatly affect the next election and restore the Republicans to power. But it will not affect the next primary; it will not enable some of the farmers or lukewarm towards the eight-hour day, to wrest the nomination from Governor Brown. "Wrest" is not the word to use. The nomination will not merely be forced upon him if he tries to avoid it.

In no degree does the logic of events assure the nomination of Wesley Adams for governor. But the chances that he will be the nominee are preponderant. He holds the position which is the stepping stone to the governorship. The Democrats, in a campaign, will defeat largely by winning large votes on the eight-hour issue. Although the farmer vote violently opposes eight hours, the Democracy did not lose farmer votes on that issue in the last election. But after the farmers as such have lined up against the issue in this Legislature, such a loss will result. The Republicans will be playing the same kind of card the Democrats played if they let Mr. Adams as their nominee. Coming developments in the session will govern this.

**Nothing Would Diminish Following**  
Nothing that the Republicans might do for the eight-hours issue would diminish the following Governor Brown has gained on this issue. If a considerable and even majority opposition to that issue eventuates in the Legislature, if to the hostile farmer nucleus enough votes are added to defeat the measure, certainly it will be high strategy for the Republicans to nominate for governor the man who has won the most votes on that issue. Mr. Adams has been master of the state Grand. He knows somebody, usually many, in every town in the State. He has appeared before audiences in every town in the State, has a following both large and devoted. A man of fine appearance, a rattling good speaker, a man who goes after a thing when he wants it, and yet modest and almost retiring, it now looks as if Wesley Adams of London-

der were assured of the Republican gubernatorial nomination. One thing greatly in his favor is that he has not been aligned with any faction of his party. In a singular degree he has been simply a Republican, a farmer, and Republican.

Yes, the Democrats won largely on the eight-hour issue and it looks very much as if the Republicans would use the hair of the dog for the bite of the dog in the next election and fight eight hours with eight hours.

**BETTER BRITISH MARKET IS SEEN**  
Trade Commissioner Tells New England Manufacturers of Opportunities  
Conditions in the United Kingdom are improving and there is every logical reason for an increased business between American manufacturers and the British Isles, said William M. Park, assistant trade commissioner of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at London, England, who arrived here yesterday for conferences with manufacturers and exporters relative to expanding the markets for their products abroad. Mr. Park has been touring the United States for two months and plans to return to his post at London early in February. He will remain here today and tomorrow, proceeding to Portland, Me., Tuesday night for one day and from there returning to New York.

Discussing the situation in the United Kingdom, relative to possibilities of New England manufacturers expanding their overseas trade with markets there, Mr. Park said:

England is a hive of industrial activity, one of the great manufacturing centers of the world, but apart from coal, producing practically none of the basic raw materials needed by its industries. England will therefore always be a market for our food products, raw materials, and manufactures, and semi-manufactured products to be incorporated in the finished products of the British Isles. Nevertheless it is true that the country annually imports a considerable amount of manufactured goods, notwithstanding the very great surplus for export which she produces.

Certain lines of American goods and a ready sale in England and some of these have been on the market for so long a time as to become almost household words. In imported and exported goods, it has been difficult to obtain, and it is only after a long and patient endeavor on the part of our exporters that a payable market for a lasting market has been established.

British markets for the American automobiles are increasing. Our sales so far have been very small, but the price consideration, but British markets are coming more and more to the conclusion that they must reckon with us as one of the standard of quality and excellence of performance. Low-priced light cars are most in demand, as every gallon of gasoline used in the British Isles is imported and costs, retail, in the neighborhood of 50 cents per gallon. Generally speaking, the British do not admire the American style of bodywork, preferring the deeply inclined seats characteristic of nearly all European cars. They have a habit of saying that Americans sit on their cars, not in them.

Great Britain presents an increasing market for American office appliances and labor saving equipment. About 95 per cent of the typewriters sold in the British market are American.

There is not at the present time a good British market for American boots and shoes. One or two of our well-known makers are being sought, to some extent but largely through the agency of American branch houses in London and other important centers throughout the Kingdom. This is largely due to the importation of a few years ago of cheap, inferior grades of American footwear, which would not hold water in a country where rain and fog are prevalent throughout the year. The English do not wear rubber overshoes or galoshes; consequently the introduction of our cheaper grades of footwear throughout the country has given American shoes in general a reputation that might easily have been maintained annually on the part of American footwear is considered the best that can be had.

GOVERNOR ORDERS  
BANGOR CLEAN-UP

Sheriff Is Summoned to Augusta and Told to Enforce the Prohibition Law

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 16 (Special).—Complaints of lax conditions in Bangor, with regard to enforcement of the prohibition law, have prompted Gov. Percival P. Baxter to take a hand in the situation, with the result that Sheriff C. B. Fernandez was summoned to the executive office and sent back with explicit orders that Bangor and Penobscot County were to be made dry or the Governor would call another conference at which explanations would be in order.

Sheriff Fernandez has closed several of the more conspicuous places where liquor selling was practiced, but it has been no secret that any amount of whisky continued to be available, and some places have been practically open in the bootlegged trade.

The present order for Sheriff Fernandez to clean up is not without precedent. Ten years ago Maj. Wilbert W. Emerson was impeached after having served only a few months, and about four years ago, Gov. Carl E. Milliken summoned Sheriff Herbert White to Augusta. After demanding a more effective performance, which was not forthcoming, the Governor removed the Bangor official.

In Bangor it is said that even women engage in bootlegging. According to officials, hotels no longer make it a practice to serve guests with liquor, but purchases are made through bell boys. In the last month Sheriff Fernandez has made several raids daily. A month ago various stores and a few restaurants served liquor almost as freely as water; but the deputies increased their vigilance and it is asserted that now only bottle goods are sold, and to buyers known personally to the dealers.

**PLATES ISSUED TO 225,000 OWNERS**  
Motor Registrar Has Collected \$2,500,000 in Fees  
Number plates for 1923 have been issued to 225,000 Massachusetts motor vehicle owners, and \$2,500,000 in fees have been paid into the motor vehicle department, according to figures given out by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar. The registration to date represents an increase of \$2,000 over the number registered at the same time one year ago, and the fee revenue is \$500,000 greater.

Of the total number of plates issued, 116,581 were given out over the counter at Commonwealth Pier. The Springfield office issued 13,525 and 95,410 owners obtained their plates by mail. If the recent registration that the State has removed from the registration blank is approved by the Legislature it is expected that the mail business will be far greater.

The increase in registration this far has been confined mainly to pleasure cars. Mr. Goodwin states that the work will continue regularly now with a temporary rush on April 1, when cars will be registered by tax dodgers and occasional rush on Saturdays during May and June. He points out that despite the problem of handling a largely increased volume of registration at one time it has been accomplished with virtually no increase in the pay roll of the registry, a saving made possible by perfecting of the system, and excellent service on the part of the office force.

**KU KLUX KLAN MOTION TABLED**  
WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 16.—The common council last night tabled resolutions condemning the Ku Klux Klan, after a contest between Republican and Democratic members by a vote of 18 to 12. The action followed a brief but spirited discussion during which the Klan was scored by Councilman Anthony J. Mallozzi, who introduced the resolution. Republican members of the council with two exceptions voted to have action on the matter delayed for further consideration.

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## EYES OF BRITAIN TURN TO MOSCOW

Complications May Arise in That Direction—French Problem Resembles That of Ireland

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, Jan. 16.—A new situation has arisen in the Ruhr affair with the repudiation by the German coal-owners of the negotiations on which they had entered, for carrying on the industry under French control. Their new attitude claims to be based upon orders from Wilhelm Cuno's Government in Berlin which as loyal Germans they had to obey, but it has to be remembered that the Berlin Government is itself largely representative of the industrialists, Herr Cuno having been the coal magnate's nominee.

Whether or not the new move has been concerted between Berlin and Essen, however, does not affect the seriousness of its results upon the undertaking on which the French have entered. Raymond Poincaré's immediate reply has been to extend the area of French occupation, which now includes the greater portion of the Ruhr coal field, besides a number of important industrial centers.

Up to the present Ruhr Labor has not thrown in its lot with the coal magnates, and the French are endeavoring to come to terms with the Labor leaders direct.

### Export Duty To Be Collected

They propose to reimpose the 40 per cent export duty on Ruhr coal, and 20 per cent on lignite, which the German Government for some months past has failed to collect, but even if this saves having to put down money to pay for Ruhr labor, it does not bring the French much nearer to the avowed object of their undertaking, which is to obtain reparations. Furthermore, it is difficult to see where the advance into Germany is to end, since Berlin and Hamburg, rather than Essen and Bochum have now become the headquarters of the organization the French hope to control.

The whole complicated connection of state rights and private property have become mingled with those allied claims to reparations and the military considerations which make the task before M. Costé, the chief French representative, and General Degoutte, who commands the armies of occupation, one of stupendous difficulty.

### French General's View

General Degoutte explained yesterday that he and his troops are in the hands of the French engineers under M. Costé, who takes his orders from Paris; also that further force may have to be employed to bring the Ruhr industries to reason.

### Troubles Facing French

How deep-seated are the troubles with which the French are confronted is indicated by the fact that they are now considering the question of introducing an entirely new currency for the occupied region, since it is clearly impossible to allow the Berlin Government to continue to reap the profit of flooding this region with paper marks, which drop continually in value in the hands of the recipients. This by itself, however, is a problem, not only in itself costly, but so overwhelming in magnitude as to be quite beyond the powers of any organization at present available for the purpose.

The French position in Germany resembles that of the British in Ireland last year, with this essential difference, however, that whereas in Ireland the British, when it failed to have an overwhelming preponderance, both numerically and in the matter of material resources behind them, in the case of Germany today these conditions instead of being in favor of France, are all on the side of the occupied country. Eyes here tend to be turned to Moscow for the next development, but even without complications from that direction, the outlook is sufficiently uncertain.

## ARMENIANS TO FIND HOMES IN CANADA

Colony for Orphans to Be Established by Government

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 15 (Special).—The Canadian Government has agreed to the establishment of a colony of Armenian orphans, the Rev. A. J. Vining of Toronto, secretary of the American Relief movement in Canada, announced on Monday in an address before the Winnipeg Ministerial Association. A property suitable for the work has been obtained outside Toronto, and the first lot of 50 children will be brought out in the spring. They will be kept two years, taught English, their names changed and brought up as Canadian citizens. Mr. Vining is en route to the Pacific coast organizing associations in all important points to raise money for the orphans' refuge. He said it cost \$150 to transport an Armenian child under 10 to Canada, and \$200 for the first year's maintenance. The second year's maintenance is estimated to be about \$100 when the children are established. Several cities have promised to adopt groups of children. It is the intention to train the orphans in agricultural pursuits.

CALIPH GETS \$3000 A WEEK  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 15.—The allowance of the new Caliph, Abdul Medjid Effendi, has been fixed at the rate of \$12,000 a month. Allowances will be paid also to other members of the imperial family, but not to those who are related only by marriage.

## Governor Pinchot's 13 Pledges

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania in his inaugural address reaffirmed his campaign pledges, which he set forth as follows:  
To drive all saloons out of Pennsylvania.  
To prevent and punish bootlegging.  
To maintain and secure good laws for the protection of working children, women and men.  
To safeguard the industries of Pennsylvania and promote the prosperity of the State.

To advance the interests of the farmers, who feed us all.  
To give our children the best schools in America.  
To check centralization and give more home rule to cities, counties, townships, and school districts.  
To maintain the direct primary and protect the rights of women voters.

To meet the just needs of those who served in the World War.  
To revise and equalize taxes, establish a budget system, and reorganize the state Government on a business basis.  
To keep the expenses of the State within its income.  
To get a dollar's worth of service for every dollar spent.

In addition, I said that as Governor I would appoint no one to public office whom I knew to be unfit. I would move to Harrisburg and be on the job, and I would earnestly strive to give due consideration and a Roosevelt square deal to every man, woman, and child in the State.

## SALOONLESS PENNSYLVANIA IS DEMAND OF GOV. PINCHOT

(Continued from Page 1)

monwealth is greater and more powerful than any band of law-breakers whatsoever, and I intend to act on that belief.

The breakdown of law enforcement is proof enough, if other proof were lacking, that Pennsylvania needs new political righteousness. The responsibility lies not alone at the door of the politicians. It lies also at the door of the people, who for years have tolerated in their public servants standards of conduct known to be indefensible, and under which no private business could survive. The people have suffered the Commonwealth to be badly served. This is the essential evil, and here must be the fundamental change.

In speaking of his future policies in office Mr. Pinchot said, in part: As I undertake the duties of the great office to which the people of Pennsylvania have elected me, I here solemnly repeat to them the pledge made in the primary campaign and reaffirmed in the general election. That pledge is not a promise to accomplish all things that are necessary or desirable for the advancement of the people. It is a solemn undertaking to use in good faith, and to the utmost, every legitimate means to accomplish the purposes of the Republican Party and the people of Pennsylvania as they were adopted and declared by them in the recent elections.

In addition to my platform pledge, I repeat to you, citizens of Pennsylvania, every other pledge or promise made in either campaign. I have made no pledge or promise of any sort except in public. I enter upon the governorship completely unhampered by any private or personal engagement, understanding, or undertaking whatsoever, and wholly free to serve the Commonwealth according to the will of the people and the dictates of my own conscience.

### Governor of Texas Urges

#### Legislature to Demand

#### Officials Obey Dry Code

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 16 (Special).—In a special message to the Texas Legislature yesterday Gov. Pat M. Neff urged vigorous support of prohibition.

"Prohibition is now a part of the organic law of the land, therefore there should be no division of opinion among law-abiding citizens as to its enforcement," he told the Legislature. "The law must be obeyed. The bootlegger must go, he is an enemy to civilization. Our prohibition laws should be strengthened. Officers who will not enforce this law should be removed from office. Failure to enforce this law weakens all our laws. Public sentiment must swing away from the bootlegger to the side of law and order. The prohibition law should be made more effective and those charged with its enforcement should be made to perform their sworn duty or get out of office. No officer should connive with bootleggers. Our laws should be made, interpreted and enforced by sober officers."

Among the recommendations made by the Governor in his message were: Making it a violation of law with a penitentiary penalty to possess liquor, or malt, or a still, or any other device or equipment capable of making intoxicants; let a person who has liquor or liquor equipment on his person or premises be tried by the same rules of evidence as you would try a person for carrying on or about his person concealed weapons; make it a violation of law with a jail sentence for any person to be found in a public place under the influence of an intoxicating beverage; a law providing for the seizure and forfeiture of animals, automobiles, flying machines and other things of whatever character used for the transportation of intoxicants; prohibit those from holding law enforcement offices who drink intoxicants, or who violate any penal statute involving moral turpitude.

### Support Given Dry Laws

by South Carolina Governor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16 (Special).—Strict economy in government, adequate provision for educational, charitable and penal institutions of the State, passage of certain laws to in-

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CANDY LUNCHEON SODA  
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AFTERNOON TEA  
Delicious Cream Chicken and Waffles  
MASS. AVENUE AT BOYLSTON STREET  
BOSTON

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**McLANE'S**  
Beaver Silks

THE SILK THAT WEARS WELL

"Be profits most who serve best"

crease the State's revenues and laws designed to assist in enforcing the state prohibition laws, were the main recommendations in the inaugural address of Thomas G. McLeod, who took oath of office as Governor of South Carolina here today. The new Chief Executive also urged the General Assembly, to which the speech was addressed, not to forget to make adequate provisions for the veterans of the Confederacy.

"Economy in the administration of all departments of the Government should be the rule at all times," declared the Governor, who also called attention to the needs for new and additional buildings by the University of South Carolina, Clemson College and Winthrop College, as well as certain state institutions.

Calling attention to his campaign pledge for strict law enforcement, Governor McLeod renewed his declarations that he would do all in his power to enforce the laws of the State. He expressed the belief that the vast majority of the people of South Carolina favor prohibition. Charging that the law had been partly nullified through the sale of certain patent and proprietary medicines and of favoring extracts designed only for household use, the Governor recommends the passage of a law aimed at this practice.

### Motorists Indorse

#### Economy Program

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 16 (Special).—The executive committee of the new Pittsburgh Motor Club has indorsed the economy platform of Governor-Elect Gifford Pinchot, and will submit the plan to the members of the club, which is expected to result in the saving of many thousands of dollars each year.

Charles Roth, secretary of the club, said: "Ohio's automobile department is operated for less than half the cost of other states having 700,000 or more license plates to distribute. Figures collected in Pennsylvania, Illinois, California and New York show that the cost of distribution of licenses in Ohio is far under those of the states named."

## NEW JERSEY DRIES RENEW SUPPORT

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16 (Special).—A "Call to Arms," sent out by the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, signed by officers and trustees of the organization, and by representative citizens of the leading towns, urges that the people renew their pledge of confidence in prohibition, and their indorsement of the Eighteenth Amendment and of federal and state prohibition laws by attending a conference which is to be held in Trenton tomorrow.

The "call" is a forecast of renewed effort on the part of the Anti-Saloon League and its supporters to enforce the law, despite alleged conspiracy and treachery on the part of certain prominent officials, who are said to be in sympathy with prohibition.

The program of the conference will include discussions and speeches expounding the beneficial results of prohibition, and denouncing the campaign of nullification which the liquor interests are now conducting.



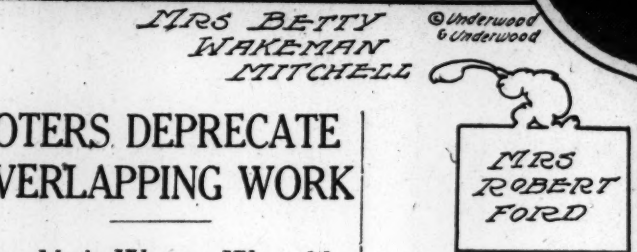
## Wee Fashion Ways For Tiny Tots

Babies have a genius of being becoming to anything dainty—just the way violets are becoming to Spring. Babies were made for naive trifles of satin ribbon, for bits of laces, spun of moonbeams, for flower-soft lengths of fairy fabrics.

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## VOTERS DEPRECATE OVERLAPPING WORK

New York Women Want National Organization to Discard Unessential Committees

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16 (Staff Correspondence).—Considerable criticism of the new plan of work of the National League of Women Voters is developing at the annual convention of the New York State League, which began a two-day session here this morning. The committee appointed by the National League to consider dropping welfare committees from the organization program made public yesterday a report which begins with the statement that "the standing committee should be abolished."

### Two Called Unnecessary

"I am very much disappointed in the plan," declared Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the New York City League, in an interview. She added:

"I feel that we have too many standing committees and that their work overlaps that of organizations already in existence. I think that two committees could be dropped and still retain the organization of the league. Those two committees are social hygiene and food costs. Social hygiene work is amply provided for by other organizations formed for that specific purpose and is well supplied by foundation funds. The cost of living is also being dealt with by other organizations. I am in favor of a child welfare committee while the child labor amendment is pending. Once that is passed and child labor is made illegal, I see no need for continuing that committee."

The National League of Women Voters should stress two departments, efficiency in government and international relations. We need the efficiency in government work for citizenship schools and for the purpose of training voters how to think and act for themselves. We need it to get more of the right kind of women in Congress. The other day I sat in the House of Representatives for an hour while a discussion was going on concerning the efficiency of the Columbia institution for the care of children. To my amazement neither of the two women members of the House was present. If ever they were needed they were needed then to participate in that debate. Moreover, there were very few men members of the House present. I realized then that there should be at least 50 of the right type of women in that body to work for the welfare of all humanity.

We are not so far away from the subject of war now as we were two years ago. In addition to working for efficiency in government we need to help up an agitation for the prevention of war.

### Miller Plan Favored

Another outspoken critic of the report of the National League committee is Mrs. Charles Noel Edge of New York City, treasurer of the State League. Mrs. Edge believes that the

Women Prominent in Civic Activities Who Are Participating in the Convention of the New York State League of Women Voters in Albany

committee should have brought in a plan based on the proposition of Mrs. John O. Miller, president of the Pennsylvania State League of Women Voters, for the elimination of the committee in social hygiene and food costs in order that the national convention might have something concrete upon which to vote.

"I am in great sympathy with Mrs. Miller's plan," said Mrs. Edge. "I feel that development of efficiency in government will bring to women the power to work for the things they desire. I would not like the immediate reversal of the league policy, but I should like to see the elimination of committee take place within two or three years."

The rank and file of the league members should have an opportunity to select from the present ambitious program the questions in which they are most interested, says Mrs. Gordon Norrie of Staatsburg, first vice-chairman of the state league. "In spite of an earnest effort to set up a democratic form of Government the league has not done so," said Mrs. Norrie. "County, state and national conventions should declare themselves as to which measures they consider it vital to concentrate upon. In this state I have no hesitancy in saying that direct primaries would be chosen as the measure of greatest importance to the women."

Mrs. Eva Potter of Brooklyn, said: "The major portion of our conven-

tions should be given over to a consideration of efficiency in Government direct primaries, how to get women on political party committees and other measures of similar character. That is the real reason why we are a league of women voters—not to get specific legislation."

### Initiative and Referendum Issue

An up-state "bloc" and a New York City "bloc" have developed in the discussions in the constitution revision today. Of the main points at issue is the introduction of the initiative and referendum into the organization, giving 20 per cent of the members, half of whom must be assembly district leaders, the power to petition the state committee for a reversal of the decisions of the executive committee and to bring new policies to the attention of the state committee. This was passed yesterday by the state committee and is now under consideration by the convention.

Two other policies where "home rule" is at issue failed of passage in the state committee and, therefore, came before the convention today without recommendation. These have to do with the election of 12 directors by regions instead of the present five who are chosen at large. New York City is for this change, but the up-State women oppose it. The other policy which has been discussed today is the requirement upon the as-

## CONTINENTAL BLOC DEFENDED IN ITALY

Benito Mussolini Denies Plan Is Anti-British—Outlines Policy of Government

By Special Cable

ROME, Jan. 16.—Benito Mussolini, the Premier, presided yesterday afternoon at a Cabinet meeting, at which he outlined Italy's policy as a result of the French advance into the Ruhr. After the failure of the Paris Conference, each power decided to take liberty of action. Italy could not isolate itself without committing the gravest error; therefore, it supported France politically and technically, sending engineers.

The Premier emphatically denied his plan for a continental bloc was anti-British, as believed in Great Britain.

The Italian Government advised France to limit as much as possible the military character of the occupation of the Ruhr and not to ignore any possibility for a settlement with Germany.

Italy is striving to bring about an agreement between France and Germany, and the latter makes the gravest mistake if it does not facilitate the progress of the negotiations. He concluded by affirming the probability that France would reconsider Italy's first project on reparations. Meanwhile, Italy's participation in the French occupation is limited to the dispatch of a few engineers. Apparently serious divergences of French and Italian viewpoints occurred regarding the position of the engineers, particularly on the question of whether they would be under military control. As the French insisted on military control, Signor Mussolini wired the French Government, threatening the immediate withdrawal of Italian engineers unless he received assurance that they would be placed entirely outside military control. France accepted the Italian demand, giving immediate instructions for the withdrawal of the previous order.

### German Envoy's Recall Denied

ROME, Jan. 16.—A report that the German Ambassador to Italy had been recalled was semi-officially denied today.

### DRY DRIVE FOR NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A call for 10,000 "volunteers" has been sent out by the Rev. E. A. Corbett, founder of a new organization known as the Anti-Wet Association of America. The object of the association and the call for workers, according to Dr. Corbett is to "help the Federal Government clean up New York City." Dr. Corbett says that if New York is made effectively dry the entire prohibition problem of the country virtually will be solved.

seemly districts to pay half of the membership fees into the state treasury.

John D. Rockefeller for president of the United States and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt for United States Senator were advocated by Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, state chairman, in an interview, in which Mrs. Vanderlip declared that high government positions should be given to those with training, barring, she said, "men politicians and women without executive experience."

Mrs. Vanderlip and the other state officers made reports today and Mrs. F. Louis Slade, second region chairman, spoke.



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## ENGLISH AIR LINES SHOW IMPROVEMENT IN TWO YEARS

### Capacity of Machines Increased and Fog and Night Flying Made Easier

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—English air lines, of which there were two when the year started, and when it ended three, are at present subsidized by Government. The arrangement originally was that the Government should provide machines on a hire-purchase basis, which had the advantage of keeping in being aeroplane manufacturing firms and allowing the air companies to provide new machines out of income. In addition a subsidy was paid of 25 per cent of the gross takings, plus a grant of £3 per passenger and 3d. per pound of freight carried; the company also received a proportion of the insurance costs. This hire purchase had to be paid in monthly installments, spread over 2½ years, the machine then becoming the property of the company at a price equaling three-quarters of its initial cost.

This has now been changed to a scheme on competitive lines, the companies being allotted different routes. Handley Page keeps the London-Paris run; Instone takes London-Brussels and Cologne, while Daimler takes a route from Manchester to London and thence to Amsterdam. Both these latter routes may extend to Constantinople with visions in the future of Cairo, Baghdad and India. The new scheme provides for a total subsidy of £200,000 divided proportionately between the three companies for a stipulated number of flights, in addition to the hire purchase system, which is to be continued. The three lines have distances of 225,310 and 800 odd miles respectively. Arrangements are also in progress for a sea-plane route between Southampton, the Channel Islands and Cherbourg.

#### Machines Improved

Machines have been enormously improved both in reliability and passenger carrying capacity. Two years ago aeroplanes carried two and four passengers. Today they carry 10 or 12. The ground organization and wireless communication, both telegraphic and telephone, have made both fog and night-flying far safer, as even if the arrival station is fog-bound a pilot can be directed to a fog-free area to land.

As regards airships, the Air Ministry seems to be offering no encouragement, probably from an economy point of view. Time alone can prove the wisdom of this.

It is interesting to compare the endurance of an aeroplane nowadays and immediately after the war in 1919. It was then rarely possible to fly at 100 flying hours, or about 10,000 miles. These figures were later doubled, but there is a machine run-

ning today on the Daimler Manchester-London-Amsterdam service and which was formerly on the London-Paris service which up to the end of December had covered over 100,000 miles or more than 1000 hours flying. And to clinch its claim to first place this same machine, flying as a Christmas holiday special, left London just before 2 a. m. flew to Manchester, where it took on another load of passengers and fuel, and returned to London which it reached at 12:10 p. m., or a quarter of an hour faster than the railway express's single journey.

#### Carried 13,484 Passengers

In August and September 13,484 passengers booked in and out of Le Bourget, the Paris aerodrome, as compared with 691 in all of 1919, while the mileage registered by French machines totals up at something more than 9,000,000 miles.

Great Britain is responsible for the most powerful aeroplane engine in the world, the Napier "Cub" of 1000 h. p. This is only indirectly interesting to commercial aviation, as it has been fitted to a military bombing machine. What has the future in store for us? On Dec. 27 we read of a French aviator flying on a little aeroplane with a wing span of 25 feet descending on a main road in Paris, folding back his wings and taxiing to take his place among the motor cars outside the exhibition. It is true a gentleman took his name for the offense of alighting in the city, but it is only 25 years since a motor car in England had to proceed at not more than four miles an hour with a man walking in front with a red flag.

### IMMUNITY LIFTED FROM M. CACHIN

PARIS, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—The Commission of the Chamber of Deputies which has considered charges against the deputy, Marcel Cachin, that he had been engaged in communist activities in the Ruhr district, instructed its reporter today to draft a report recommending that the deputy's parliamentary immunity be lifted. The commission heard M. Cachin himself before making its recommendation.

The lifting of the immunity will be to admit of M. Cachin's prosecution by the Government on the charge of conspiring against the security of the State in connection with plans to call a general strike in the Ruhr Valley and in French cities as a protest against the French seizure of the Ruhr.

that parts of America and particularly California had a climate that was remarkably favorable to Sweet Pea cultivation. Soon hundreds of acres were devoted to seed growing, and now nearly 3000 acres are allotted to the Sweet Pea each season.

Walter P. Wright, whose book on Sweet Peas is a recognized authority, has penned a charming bit of verse to describe the Sweet Pea's peregrinations:

It's a far, far cry to San Francisco From London town where the Plaza trees grow; And if you go by Magellan's Strait, It's a weary steam to the Golden Gate. But the land that once flung gold in showers Today is a glorious land of flowers, And no thought lives of the angry seas Amid the league-long lines of the gay Sweet Peas.

California today is the Sweet Pea



Burpee's Winter-Flowering Spencer Sweet Pea

garden of the world. Rare and costly varieties are grown on the seed farms of other lands, but the great bulk of Sweet Pea seed comes from the Pacific coast of America. The total amount is enormous, for each acre yields 250 pounds of the Spencer type or 1000 pounds of the grandiflora varieties.

In 1893 an entirely new race suddenly appeared in California. It was a dwarf Sweet Pea, growing only a few inches high, but forming a dense mass of foliage and flowers. This new type was named the Cupid and would be very valuable for gardens, except that unfortunately it does not thrive very well outside of California and localities with a similar climate.

#### For the Florist's Shop

Much more important than the Cupid Sweet Pea is the winter-flowering type, which also had its origin in California. This is the type which has made it possible to find Sweet Peas in the florist shops at this season of the year. The winter-flowering varieties have a habit of growth which is entirely different from that of the garden type. The latter cease growing for a time when a few inches high in order that side shoots may develop, but the winter-flowering Sweet Peas make constant growth until they are several feet high, after which they begin to flower immediately. The big glassed-in houses where they are grown are earlier with flowers by Christmas or earlier, from seeds planted in September. If seeds of the garden varieties had been planted at the same time they would not bloom until April or May. Although there are many colors of Sweet Peas the winter demand is almost wholly for those which are pink and white, lavender and white, and solid pink.

And so the Sweet Pea has come to be one of the five most popular flowers for winter cultivation, as well as heading the list of outdoor annuals. A marvelous achievement for the little wild flower of Sicily. Perhaps no flower that grows has so unusual a career or has met so widespread appreciation. Certainly the Sweet Pea merits that all-inclusive tribute of the Rev. W. T. Hutchins:

"The Sweet Pea has a keel that is meant to seek all shores; it has wings that were meant to fly across all continents; it has a standard which is friendly to all nations; and it has a fragrance like the universal gospel; yes, a sweet prophecy of welcome everywhere that has been abundantly fulfilled."

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## EQUAL EDUCATION IS LEAGUE'S AIM

### Committee Considers Possibilities of Standardization of Academic Courses and Degrees

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, appointed under the auspices of the League of Nations to promote combined international effort in literature and the various branches of natural science has formed three subcommittees

Congress as soon as the political situation permits. Pending the time when a world-wide conference becomes possible, the sub-committee is trying to inaugurate local conferences among national and regional groups. The chief questions to which it intends to direct attention are the exchange of lecturers and students, the standardization of academic studies and degrees, the establishment of international scholarships and international vacation courses.

The third sub-committee is trying to devise some scheme for the protection of rights in intellectual property. The members of this sub-committee—Professor Bergson, M. Destrée, Professor Millikan, Professor Ruffini and Señor Torres y Quevedo, fellow of the Spanish Academy of Natural Science, have got into touch with the various national and international bodies which already have this matter under consideration. As a result of its investigations the sub-committee has already decided that "in the matter of scientific discoveries it should be held that the idea itself is entitled to be safeguarded and not merely the application of the idea."

#### Would Ask League

It is hoped that in due course the many practical difficulties with which this question is surrounded may have been sufficiently overcome for the committee to ask the League of Nations to press for the revision of national legislation in conformity with the basic idea the sub-committee has enunciated.

As a result of the work of these three subcommittees, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation expects to be in a position at its next plenary meeting to co-ordinate the work accomplished. It also hopes that the exhaustive inquiry it has instituted into the conditions of intellectual life all over the world will by that time be ready for consideration. It is in short abundantly clear that Professor Bergson, the president, does not intend to let the idea of international co-operation in this sphere be abandoned, and if only a fraction of the schemes ultimately bear fruit, the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will have justified its existence.

## PROPOSAL TO TAX MAIDAN RIGHTS IN CALCUTTA DEFEATED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The proposal was recently made in the Bengal Legislative Council by an up-country member who was anxious to find new sources of revenue for the Bengal Government that Maidan rights in Calcutta should be taxed. The Maidan should be explained corresponds to the great parks of London, except that even more it is a center of sport. It was originally the glades defending the approaches of St. William. As such it has long outlived its original usefulness. It has served as a playing ground for innumerable schools, and clubs. Cricket, football, racing and fencing are the most popular sports, and during the football season matches go on in every part, the big events often drawing crowds of from 20,000 to 30,000 spectators.

Up country no doubt a similar area would be planted with crops but, as was pointed out in the Council debate, the Maidan's value lies in the open air health and pleasure and sport which it brings to the thousands of dwellers in the crowded city. At present the rights to stands and plots of ground go for practically nothing, but it was reasonably pointed out that should a policy of disposing of these rights by auction to the highest bidder be followed, and considerable revenue—as might well happen—result, the Government of India might interfere.

A further important consideration was pointed out by a speaker is that if the rights to plots and stands were sold by auction right companies and clubs would squeeze out the humbler and poorer organizations who fulfill just as important a purpose. Charges of admission would probably be increased; sport itself, so valuable in itself as a social amenity in Calcutta and as a possible bond of union between Englishmen and Indians, would certainly suffer. It is not, therefore, surprising that in the Bengal Council the proposal was heavily defeated.

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## MOROCCAN BANDIT PLEDGES ALLEGIANCE THROUGH DEPUTY

### Raisuli Sends Followers to Tetuan to Announce His Submission to Spanish Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

TETUAN, Morocco, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Another very remarkable episode in the romantic history of what is called the submission of Raisuli, the ex-bandit and recent enemy of Spain, took place here. Raisuli, to make his submission look real, should have come from his quarters at Tazart and declared his loyalty to the Maghzen, but did not do so. All the ceremonies of "submission" took place here, this being virtually the capital of Spanish Morocco. It is said to be a rule of Raisuli never to place himself so absolutely at the mercy of Europeans. He made a number of excuses as to his convenience for not coming here. He would not send his own son—for whom another series of excuses was made, but he sent two of his nephews and a first representation of his followers. The Spaniards accepted the submission by deputy plan and into Tetuan came the two nephews Muley Mustafa, and Muley Ali with some 400 chiefs and fighting men, many of them known to the Spaniards as daring cattle robbers and general pillagers.

#### Former Bandits Viewed as Heroes

The entry has been officially described as an impressive affair. Tetuan gave itself a sort of holiday for this occasion, while the general sentiment seemed to be that the submitting Moroccans were rather the heroes of the occasion, and they certainly had much more of the appearance of distinguished guests as they came into the town, rather than of enemies overcome. The nephews and the chiefs it is true had nothing glorious in their appearance, but they had a jaunty air. They were conducted to the excellent habitations that the Spaniards had arranged for them, the idea being that they should stay in Tetuan for two or three days and enjoy the sights of civilization. There was a large assembly in the big square of Tetuan. The entrance of the former bandits, Muley Mustafa and Muley Ali, was followed by the chiefs and the tribesmen, El Tuileb with 20 of the men of the warlike Ayndas of Liany and Wad Ras, El Mudecon with 34 of the Beni Gorfet men, El Hesper with 22 of the Beni Hozmar, who fought very hard not so long ago; Ben Salido with a dozen of the Tanyani, El Nantili with another contingent of the Beni Hozmar and some of the Sumata to the total number of 40, 41 of the Beni Aros, 11 of the Beni Hassan and Beni Raten, 18 of the Beni Issef, 84 of the Beni Anna, El Nakali de Beni Ider, and El Mojauli with 19 men and 10 of Raisuli's slaves who were acting as attendants on the rest. The Pasha of Tetuan received the visitors, whose manner was officially described as "very correct."

#### Raisuli to Maintain Law

On the following morning at 10 o'clock they were taken to the palace of the Khalifa, the Sultan's representative, this, of course, being in the Moorish city. On arrival there they were conducted to the throne room, where they found the Khalifa, the Grand Vizier, the usual court notabilities of the Maghzen, and the Spanish High Commissioner, General Burguete, with a selection of his chief officers awaiting them. A number of ceremonies were gone through, and in making their submission each chief insisted on delivering a speech on his own account, so that the proceedings lasted for a long period. The burden of the speeches was that the

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Sultan and the Khalifa were good. Raisuli was good, the Spaniards were good, and all would work well together for the future, doing their best to repair the mistakes that somehow had been made in recent times, as the result of which these parties had been in serious difficulties with each other.

After this submission had been made, the entire personnel of the brilliant act, quite unlike anything known in any other part of the world, as are all Moorish sultanate ceremonies, was transferred to the Spanish residence, where the chiefs made more speeches and declared their submission again, but this time in another key and directing themselves more personally and intimately to the Spanish generals. Here General Burguete gave them welcome, and one of Raisuli's nephews, Muley Ali, immediately stepped forward and began to read his speech in Arabic.

Ignoring the fact that the defeat of Raisuli, such as it is, had been effected by General Berenguer, former High Commissioner, Muley Ali said Raisuli had charged him to express his desire that things should continue always in the future by the same excellent path as now, the existing state of affairs being due to the great gifts of General Burguete, who in such a short time had finished with the rebellion and started the civil protectorate. They must all support this institution, which would benefit the submitted as well as the civil protectorate, and would be the means of establishing great enterprises. Raisuli's chief interest, declared the nephew, would be to maintain religious zeal and law and order throughout the country.

**AUTOMOBILES SENT TO ORIENT**  
NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15 (Special).—What is believed to be the largest consignment of motor cars—\$25,000 pounds—to be forwarded through any Atlantic port since the war has just been shipped through Norfolk by Detroit manufacturers. The cars are to be sent to the Orient by way of the Panama Canal and Pacific coast ports.

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# Early Migrations to the Island of Manhattan in Ancient Maps and Manuscripts

The Fourth Volume of J. N. Phelps Stokes' Iconography Recently Published Makes Available Material Hitherto Inaccessible or Unknown

AFFIRMATIVE evidence that the first settlement on Manhattan Island was made in 1624 rather than in 1625—a much-discussed question which is of real concern to New Yorkers just now who are planning to celebrate the tercentenary of their city—is only one of the numerous contributions made through the recent publication of the fourth volume of "The Iconography of Manhattan Island," by J. N. Phelps Stokes. This latest volume in his series of historic works is unique in its rich collection of source material, and represents more than 12 years of research in two hemispheres for forgotten documents scattered throughout Holland, Italy, Spain, France, and America. Because of its inclusion of several hitherto unknown facts regarding the discovery of the island, established through maps and journals of the early navigators and explorers, the volume rivals the discovery of an Egyptian tomb in its importance to historians.

The charm of other days pervades the entire publication, because the interesting material has been arranged in chronological order in its original wording, including myths and comments of contemporary observers in sequence with undisputed facts. Thus the story is allowed to tell itself from the beginning, with the sixth century rumors of land to the west, through the data of the revolutionary period up to 1776. The iconography was planned to be the most comprehensive history of an American city ever undertaken. It was expected that the material could be comprised into a single volume, but that proved out of the question, as enormous quantities of material were collected, despite the fact that the book has 986 pages of fine print.

**Many Rare Pictures**

The chronology is intended to be complete in itself, containing all the historic matter of volumes I and III, and the essentials of volume II with new contributions. The first and third volumes together depict a pictorial history of Manhattan from its founding to the Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909. Nearly 200 photographic views and plans of New York, some illuminated, taken from rare paintings, drawings and prints in public and private showings in the United States and abroad make these volumes delightful to the most casual observer.

All the mysteries of the voyages on uncharted seas along the northeast coast of America, in the vicinity of Manhattan Island, are traced in the second volume, beginning with the first expedition under Americus Vesputius. It also contains a quantity of reproductions made from the contemporary maps, including a reproduction of the Manuscript Map of 1639, the first survey of Manhattan Island, and one of the Castello Plan, the first survey of New York. These remarkable documents were discovered in a villa near Florence, Italy, in the course of investigation for this work, and were not hitherto known to exist. They show the original farms or bouwerijs, the street system and all of the houses forming the little town of New Amsterdam at the close of the Dutch régime. Here and there a quaint windmill stands out. By means of this early guide it has been found possible to trace the ownership of each of these houses, and to record many curious facts about their occupants.

Volume two contains, in addition, a map of the Dutch grants, prepared from all known and available sources, showing the location and dimensions of the various ground briefs or patents granted to the settlers of Amsterdam in New Netherland by the Directors-General, and Councils who governed New York under the Dutch. There is also an illustrated bibliography and check-list of all the early New York newspapers.

In his latest and most admirable work Mr. Stokes confesses his inability to clear up all the questions of the local history, despite the able assistance he had from experts in collecting the material. He has made little or no comment on the narratives, he points out, but "occasionally, especially in connection with the periods of discovery and early settlement, where it is usually difficult to convey a clear and comprehensive idea by merely quoting from the fragmentary, scattered and often very perplexing records, it has seemed desirable to compare and discuss the meagre facts, and, when possible, to draw conclusions from them; and the author has even yielded to the temptation to formulate certain theories, which, in many cases, he is fully aware that he has been unable satisfactorily to maintain."

Certain highly interesting and important questions still remain to be

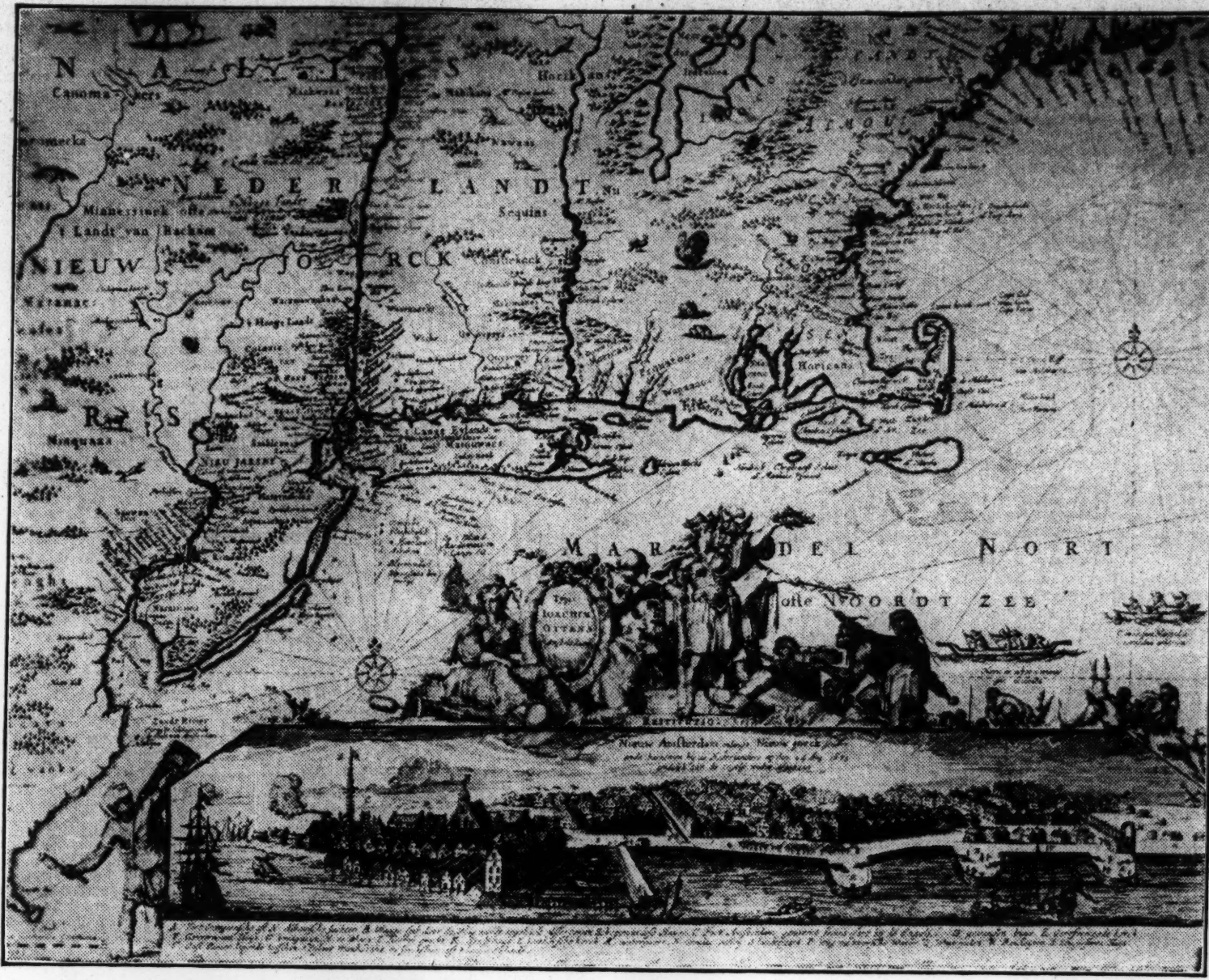
ferreted out by truth-seekers, he adds, as:

Who, for example, was the first European to set foot on Manhattan Island? Was it Karlsefin, the Norseman, about 1020, or possibly the French explorer, whose intimate knowledge of the bay was shown on the Cossin map, five and one-half centuries later? Were they, perhaps, the weather-stressed crew of some ship driven for shelter into New York's splendid harbor on one of those mysterious voyages along the north-east coast, which we know from casual reference and from unidentified maps must have been of almost yearly occurrence during the sixteenth century? Or does the honor perchance belong to the "pretended Dutch Governor" and his followers, whom Samuel Argall is said to have found on the island in the autumn of 1613, and who, it now seems, may well have been that famous pioneer, Adriaen Block and his indomitable shipmates? Or, again, was the first permanent settlement on Manhattan begun by Minuit, in 1624, or by May and Tienout in 1624, in agreement with Catalina Trico's much maligned statements, which are certainly strengthened by the testimony of the recently discovered Van Rappard documents, as well as by the cumulative evidence of other records here grouped under early years? Or is it possible that it was even earlier?—during that mysterious period between the founding of Ft. Nassau in 1614 and the arrival of the "Nieu Nederlandt" in 1624. On the whole this latter date seems the most probable.

On the one point there is no further room for doubt: "the Nieu Nederlandt (the Nieu Verdict of the Van Rappard documents) arrived at Manhattan in May or June, 1624, with the first officially organized commission for New Netherlands. The question which still puzzles historians is whether any of her passengers remained on Manhattan Island, forming the nucleus of a permanent settlement, the vanguard of that firmly established by Minuit in 1625. On this point the information now available, though not conclusive, is distinctly affirmative."

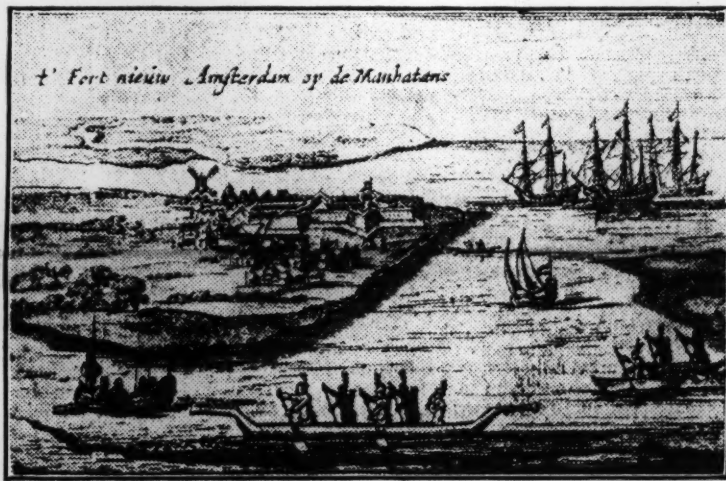
Although reading through the fourth volume would seem a formidable task

to her commerce at a time when the pirates were intimidating the world afloat. "Articles of agreement were entered upon, in London, by the Right



New York in 1673, a Map Printed in Amsterdam

Reproduced by permission



Fort Nieuw Amsterdam, 1625

The Earliest Known Picture of New York. It Appeared in "Beschryvinghe Van Virginia, Nieuw Nederlandt," 1631. It Should be Reversed or Seen in a Mirror to Get Proper Relationship.

to all except eager students of history, its charm lies in the fact that it may be read at any place desired, and still give a complete account of certain incidents.

## Captain Kidd's Story

It is hard to skip the references to the romantic story of Captain Kidd and his pirate voyages. Somehow no one ever can quite outgrow a fascination for the venturesome seaman who offered to rid England of the menace

Hon. Richard, Earl of Bellomont, on the one part, and Robert Livingston and Capt. William Kidd (or Kid) on the other, to seek out the



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Docs. VI 762, "Lord Bellomont and the Pirates," (MS. Lecture) by John H. Edwards, state archivist of Mass.

It should be noted that, while Bellomont is named to the position of Governor of New York in 1696, he did not receive his commission until the summer of 1697, and did not arrive in New York until the spring of 1698. Macaulay fell into an error, in his "History of England," in stating that the negotiations which resulted in the fitting out of Kidd's expedition were conducted after Bellomont reached America.—De Peyster, op. cit. 27.

"Oct. 10, 1696: The crew for the Adventure Galley having been selected with great care by Mr. Edmund Harrison, and all other preparations having been made, Bellomont issued Kidd's sailing orders on Feb. 25, 1696. However, on March 1, after Kidd had proceeded to the Buoy in the Nore, his chosen men were pressed for the fleet. He succeeded in getting together enough sailors (70) to man his ship, and on April 23 he sailed from Plymouth, England, with the intention of going to New York (where he was

known), and of there obtaining a full-sized crew. On the way he captured the French fishing smack *Sita Gratia*, which he brought into New York on July 4. He had her condemned as a lawful prize and received a sum of money which aided him in further fitting out the Adventure Galley. On Sept. 5 he sailed for India, with an addition to his crew of 34 men and boys, who had enlisted solely with the expectation of remuneration from captures, and who were to be seen without pay except upon such results."—Edmund's Lecture.

## Investigation Abroad

For the Dutch Period, which occupies about 200 pages, Mr. Stokes sought out a collection of papers representing the semi-public records of Dutch notaries, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, to be found in the National Archives at The Hague, which have only of late years been available for investigation. Even with persistent search there remained, however, certain documents hidden for years after their existence was found by compilers through vague mention in ancient chronicles. Finally they were traced to European government archives or to private collections.

Collaborating with Mr. Stokes in compiling and editing the iconography are Dr. Putnam, librarian of Congress; Mr. Palits and Mr. Eames of the New York Public Library; Professor Van Laer, Archivist of the State of New York; Dr. F. C. Wieder, of the University of Amsterdam, and Mr. Henry N. Stevens, the English authority on America.

The fifth and last volume is expected in 1924 during the tercentenary celebration of the founding of organized government in New York State. It will contain a continuation of the Chronology from 1776 to 1909, as well as a bibliography and complete analytical index. The index is a much-needed feature of the iconography for finding correlated references without delay. The four volumes are published in limited editions, only 402 copies in each, but are available at the larger public libraries, on reserve. The iconography was entirely subscribed before the first volume was issued and its value at book auction sales has been constantly rising.

## GEN. CHANG TSO-LIN SUPPORTING DR. SUN

AMOY, China, Jan. 14 (By The Associated Press)—Gen. Chang Tso-lin, war lord and dictator of Manchuria, and his associates are supplying large sums of money for the buying of arms divisions for Dr. Sun Yat-sen, formerly president of the South China Republic, who is reported ready to besiege Canton in an effort to regain the presidency, according to word received here today from Canton.

Gen. Chen Chiang-ming, who overthrew Dr. Sun's government, is still in Canton, according to reports here. Statements of his fight to Hong Kong are regarded as propaganda. The split between Dr. Sun and General Chen seems to be reacting in Dr. Sun's favor.

**TO MAKE NIKOLAEVSK PORT**  
TSURUGA, Japan, Dec. 23—With the object of making Nikolaevsk a great commercial port the Soviet government has under consideration the construction of a branch of the Siberian railway to that port. According to reports received here American engineers are to be engaged on the work.

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## NORTH CENTRAL BASKETBALL RACE WILL OPEN TOMORROW

## Creighton University Is Pre-Season Favorite to Win Conference Championship Honors

**BROOKINGS, S. D., Jan. 16 (Special)**—Creighton University of Omaha, Neb., as a pre-season choice, is a slight favorite to win the first basketball championship of the North Central intercollegiate Conference race, which opens tomorrow with the South Dakota quintet meeting the North Dakota Agricultural College five at Fargo. South Dakota College, North Dakota University and North Dakota Agricultural College are on such an

Conference title may not be settled until the final games in March. Nebraska Wesleyan University, and South Dakota University also look promising. It is possible that they may prove a big factor in the race, by having defeated several of the leading contenders. Morningside College is not expected to cut much of a swath on the floor this season, while Des Moines University is practically the unknown of the organization.

Creighton must be given a slight edge over her opponents in the race, due to the veteran material she has had this year, and to the record she has made with this material during the last two or three years. Last year the Hilltoppers defeated such teams as Notre Dame, Iowa, Colgate, West Virginia (twice), Nebraska, and South Dakota State, in addition to victories over weaker teams in the west. They defeated the same teams this year. Pennsylvania State College, and Syracuse on an eastern trip, and also dropped a game to both Notre Dame and Iowa. This winter with B. Mahoney, center; R. Lovely, forward; G. Trautman, forward, and S. Elbner, a guard, all veterans of long standing. The combination of this combination that will be heard to beat.

South Dakota State, with 13 of the

14 men back who composed last year's squad, champions of the two Dakotas, are given the best chance of upsetting the Nebraskans. Coach Jack West, one of the best basketball mentors in the high school ranks, is well equipped, will have his team in fine shape late in January. In Capt. George Thompson, running guard; Eugene Carey, forward, and Leonard Thune, center, veterans of three years, South Dakota State has three outstanding players. The team's star is windmill, in the hot, loose style of

game, used by the Dakota college, to perfection. Frank Welch, forward, and Clarence Schutte, standing guard of last year's team, are also exhibiting

more than ordinary ability again this year.

Coach Paul Davis at North Dakota University has a persistent habit of

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal. Jan. 15—Twenty-two men, who were awarded black "S" sweaters and gold footballs as a reward for services on

turning out a winning basketball team, and with five letter men back this season, along with three second team men and several promising new men, the Flickertails should be in the running for the state championship this season. From present indication the team will have a powerful offense, with only a mediocre defense, and their height and weight should also be an asset. Capt. Walter Burkman, forward; Judson Mayor, guard, and Albert Brodie, forward, are the outstanding regular team.

The showing made by North Dakota Agricultural College this season will be watched with interest, due to a change in the coaching staff, which has brought George Dewey, former basketball and football instructor of the Multnomah Athletic Club of Portland, Ore., to take the place of Stephen Borleske, who has been assigned to the duties of athletic director. Dewey was very successful on the Leland Stanford Junior University football squad during the 1922 season last week, met today and elected J. D. Campbell '24 football captain for 1923. Campbell, registered from San Francisco, is a junior. He plays at quarter and also as a back. Those who received the awards from the coaches were: J. C. S. Degroot '23, captain; C. A. Wilcox '23, N. D. Dole '25, W. D. Pheney '23, R. W. Fayville '23, C. R. Janssen '24, J. D. Campbell '24, M. C. Murray '23, L. L. Mertz '23, Raeburn Doughty '23, G. H. Dennis '25, J. W. W. '25, B. B. Thomas '24, J. R. Cleveland '23, F. T. Woodward '24, R. I. Cravens '23, F. H. Baker '24, H. H. Shipke '25, F. S. Ludeke '24, M. M. Cuddeback '25, G. M. Hounck '25, and C. F. Johnston '29.

From the foregoing, Coach Andrew Koenig has rendered services to those who graduate, and M. M. Cuddeback and C. F. Johnston. The latter two were disqualified because of low

coast, his team being the best of its class in the far west. Six letter men will aid him in developing his floor team. Percy Flem, captain, is one of the best foul shooters in the northwest. Last year almost single-handed he was able to win a game from both North Dakota University and South Dakota State College by dropping in 19 and 17 pointers from the free throw line, respectively. George Trowbridge, forward, is the other outstanding star on the Bison quintet.

South Dakota University, who had such a disastrous football season last year, will be able to field a team this year, and cannot re-enter the University for at least a year. Cuddeback played fullback this year, while Johnston was at tackle.

**PATRICK RAGAN SIGNED UP**  
**PHILADELPHIA**, Pa., Jan. 15.—Manager Arthur Fletcher of Philadelphia National Baseball Club, has announced the signing of Patrick Ragan, a veteran pitcher as utility batsman and coach. Ragan formerly was a member of the Brooklyn, Boston, and other National League teams.

**MORSE WINS GOLF MEDAL**  
**BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 15**.—The annual tournament of the Belleair Country Club, which is always

Preparing for a string comeback in the cage game, but with a poor season back of them in 1922, and three possibilities to fill with green material mere youngsters to carry them through to a championship. However, the addition of two new coaches—L. B. Allison of Carleton and Bert Eckberg of Dartmouth is the bright spot in the situation at the Coyote institution. Edward Goff, forward and Capt. D. A. Johnson, center, and E. A. Morley, the first goal tournament to be played in the history of the game, and an entry list of 75. G. E. Morse of Rutland, Vt., led the field with a score of 51.

guard, are the foremost players up to the present time, although several freshmen from South Dakota high schools are showing promise.

With practically a veteran team, Nebraska Wesleyan is looking forward to a successful season. Coach Ray McCandless had a team last year which won 17 and lost only 3 games, two of their victims being South Dakota University and Morningside College, both

Leave Penna. Terminal, New York,  
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by good scores. B. Harral, the best all-round athlete at the Methodist school, is again showing good form at guard, while C. Anderson, and R. Hurlburt, forwards, are stellar performers.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Service of 50 Years to Philadelphia  
by Fairmount Park Art Association

Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The history of the Fairmount Park Art Association, as revealed in the commemorative report which marks the fiftieth anniversary of its activities, is, in reality, the history of a city's struggle toward a constructive appreciation of art.

In 1871, before the Centennial Exposition had emphasized the value of art in an industrial and commercial Philadelphia, a small body of far-seeing citizens, under the leadership of Charles H. Howell and Henry K. Fox, organized the Fairmount Park Art Association. At that time the areas which now constitute one of America's great natural playgrounds, had been acquired by the city in spite of strong opposition offered by those who, in every day and age, oppose an ultimate good when the attainment of that public beneficence involves the immediate expenditure of funds.

The park, however, presented to the city a great area of untamed woodlands. To make it the pleasure ground which its promoters enthusiastically approved, there must be roadways and certain cultivated areas, buildings, and memorials. Many historic dwellings were already within its confines. And so there arose the need for a body of supporters who would have both time and vision to administer the park area, and was for this purpose that the Fairmount Park Art Association was first organized.

James Montgomery Beck, vice-president and counsel of the association, was the chief speaker before its members and friends at the formal celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. He showed how the early founders were men of vision, as well as of means, to spur that vision to reality. They saw the future rather than the present, and built for the after years.

## Replanning a City

It is a comparatively simple matter to engage in the gentle art of city planning, if the city contemplated is still confined to theory on paper. The Fairmount Park Art Association, however, has tackled a much more difficult problem—that of remodeling an established fact. The fact is Philadelphia, and the most courageous and successful evidence of the remodeling is to be found in the Parkway, the great avenue of open spaces of trees and cool green plazas, of artistry and architecture, which connects the municipal center with the natural spaces of Fairmount Park.

First took shape, almost simultaneously with the founding of the Fairmount Park Art Association and the acquisition of the park territory. From the very nucleus of the idea, the Fairmount Park Art Association saw its value, both aesthetic and practical.

The first plans were little more than a diagram for a wide thoroughfare from the heart of the city, at City Hall, to the Fairmount Reservoir at the entrance to the Park. Gradually the plan developed. Its history is one of steady progress, from the bare framework of an idea to the embellished accomplishment as visualized in the comprehensive plan, as presented by the distinguished French architect and landscape gardener, Jacques Greber, in 1918.

Since the original conception of 1871, the axis of the Parkway has been shifted slightly, and the art museum, now in the course of construction, will take the place of the reservoir. The changes present an interesting development. Not long ago the Fairmount Reservoir occupied the high elevation, and presented to the eye of the city planner an ideal acropolis. Thus, in the original scheme, this natural and historic acropolis was preserved with the work done by these beautiful colonial buildings, richly ornamented by the art of William Rush. The water works still present a haven for visitors, and in their restored form harbor one of the most complete and well-fitted aquariums in the country.

## The New Museum

The reservoir, however, with its attendant bits of architecture in tower and approach, will give place to the new center of interest, the great art museum. There are many who feel that the change in plan is not an unqualified improvement. Yet it was necessary, in the scheme for a new Philadelphia, to destroy part of the old that, Phoenix-like, the new might rise upon the identical site.

The art museum, a modern acropolis, is now in course of construction. To those who have watched the gradual development of the Parkway, and who see the parts only of the entire scheme, are apt to censure the fragment without knowledge or realization of the whole.

The Fairmount Park Art Association has, from the day of its organization, championed the Parkway development. It has visualized the whole, as it will some day appear, and has stemmed the tide of opposition and conservatism throughout its 50 years of activity. The dream is fact, and its embellishment only remains to be accomplished.

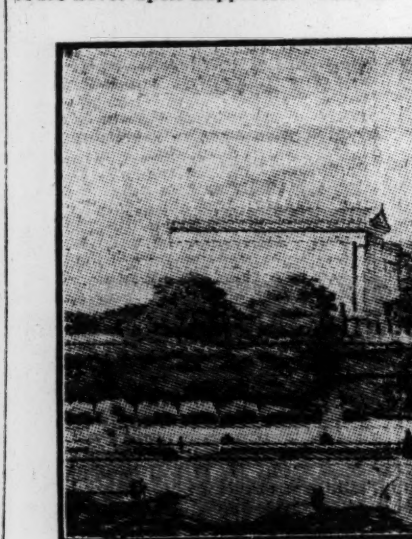
Between theory and accomplishment, however, there lies the chasm of practical experience. The Greber plan is, therefore, a framework upon which to build. Details are necessarily manipulated by circumstances.

Had the Fairmount Park Art Association built for itself no other memorial than its championship of the Parkway, it would have justified its existence. But each year has brought to it greater prestige, greater confidence, and in its own earnest endeavor to beautify its native city it has given to the people a gradual power of appreciation for the practical value of the aesthetic.

Mr. Beck has thus stressed the years of apathy toward progress through art which succeeded the great art epoch of the Philadelphia Centennial. There came a period of time which gives this event to celebrate peculiar significance, for with the passing of the golden age of art in Philadelphia, with the passing of the Peaslee and West, Stuart and Solis, the illustrations

men of that period, there came through the development of the steamship and the locomotive an era of industrialism that lasted for nearly half a century, that submerged all the esthetic impulses of Philadelphia and took from it its former position as the Athens of America.

It is interesting to note that the men who first realized the need for a revival of art forces and who first gave enthusiastic support to the Fairmount Park Art Association were, in the main, financiers. They were neither art fanatics nor practicing artists. From their experience in an industrial and commercial world, they drew the realization that materialism could never spell happiness. That the



Municipal Art Gallery, Now Building in Philadelphia

true salvation and progress of the community lay in an esthetic interpretation of practical economics. Art was essential. And from that day to this, they have striven to bring to the consciousness of the average business man an appreciation of the beautiful, not as a luxury, but as a definite aid to pecuniary aggrandizement. A beautiful city means a prosperous city. In that belief, the Fairmount Park Art Association has blazed a trail toward the new Philadelphia.

In 1888, the association felt the need for an extension of its activities to include not only the park but the entire city. Accordingly, the City Branch was established by a resolution urging the amendment of the charter "to extend its scope to the whole corporate limits of the city of Philadelphia."

In 1911, due in great part to the efforts of the Fairmount Park Art

Strong Note of Saneness in  
New York Landscape Exhibits

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Jan. 13.—LANDSCAPING is a gentle art that goes on apace save where some modernist turns his brushes into plowshares and starts turning up the tranquil face of nature. The week's exhibitions reveal a comparatively peaceful world of sunlit valleys and sparkling waters, snowy hillsides and cloud-filled skies, although at the fourth annual show of the New Society and at the New Gallery there are matters for more serious consideration, which after due reflection, will be dwelt on.

At the Dussing Galleries Xander Warshawsky is exhibiting a group of landscapes painted in those parts of France where all is still lovely and smiling. Like his brother Abel, who has only recently exhibited at another New York gallery, Mr. Warshawsky sees only the fairest, freshest side of the Breton and Provencal countryside, putting into his painted groves and streams, villages and winding roads, the glowing colors and sparkling brilliance which so abounds there. A strong family likeness is observed in the work of these two Americans who elect France as their residence, but a softer, more poetic note is sounded in the present series of landscapes, a more studied calm is felt in their well-rounded composition and decorative balance. Two scenes of Paris, portrait studies of peasants and a few flower arrangements add variety to this exhibition.

George Samuels is an American artist from the west who is proving once more that tales of gorgeous color are to be found in the mountains and desert regions beyond the Mississippi. His water colors which hang in one of the Brown-Robertson Galleries escape the travagance which often accompanies such painting and gives, instead, a decorative and impersonal interpretation of the natural wonders scattered through Nevada and Colorado. Mr. Samuels' style borders on the simplicity and eliminative character of the poster, at the same time preserving an atmospheric envelope and illusion. "Table Mountain" seen from Surprise Valley, Nevada, is a grandiose compound of ascending peaks rising portentously from the scrub-oak covered valley. From its multiple planes the prismatic sunset hues. Another view shows this same eminence in the clear light of early afternoon, a paler color scheme of warm lights and cool shadows quite arbitrarily set down as in an old-fashioned quilt. "Washout" is a section of Warm Springs Valley where a deep-sunk gorge exposes the richly colored strata of this region, a theme that Mr. Samuels has treated with dramatic effect. A painting of the Yosemite National Park is suggestive of the rocky landscapes of the early Chinese masters, where out of the densely verdant valley spring the enclosing heights, so lofty that they finally emerge bare rock. Desert lakes, California coast scenes, and a few intimate sketches are in a less impressive manner, but some as full

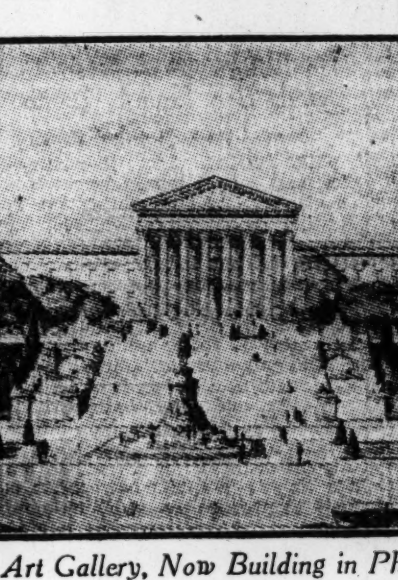
as the artist's impressions of the wonder spots of the west.

George Inness Jr. is at the Levy Galleries, as a practitioner of the landscape art of a preceding generation, and demonstrating again the sound excellence of that school. The scene of thick and winding path, in the dimming afternoon light, with a cloud-filled sky through which some shaft of sunlight has pierced, serves again as a happy motive for fine painting. Quality comes through repetition and Mr. Inness' long service in art has brought him that fine reward. Two canvases stand out in innovative contrast, perhaps the very greatest wood-land scenes ever painted; yet the interesting fact remains that these one-color pictures escape monotony, so cleverly has the filtered light through the trees and the translucency of the foliage been contrived.

The exhibition which is at present filling the Schwartz Gallery takes one to the environs of a New England village near the Berkshires and from many angles uncovers its old-world charm and picturesqueness. George A. Traver is the interlocutor and by means of some 20 landscapes proves that the mellowness of his color and the tender evidences of spring are quite as enchanting here as in any other part. The familiar frame house and attendant out-buildings of this village occur in most of the paintings; they were all done within a half-hour's walk from the artist's home. A softness of color and technique give Mr. Traver's work a refinement and gentleness that one is glad to encounter. There is light and color in all of these pictures and a sure sense of the peace of the woods.

Association, the Municipal Art Jury became a reality. "The need for such a body," reads the report for that year, "has long been urged by your board, and it is believed that its creation marks a most important stage in the development of the plans for a more beautiful city which have come to occupy in one form or another so large a share of public attention."

The works of art which have been purchased by or presented through the association include the sculpture artists of note both in America and in Europe: Herbert Adams, Barye, George Edwin Bissell, John J. Boyle, Auguste Nicolas Cain, the Calders, father and son; Cyrus E. Dallin, Katharine M. Cohen, Frank E. Ellwell, Sir Moses Ezekiel, Fremiet, Daniel Chester French, Gaffey, Ellnar Jonsson, Edward Kemeys, Laessle, Manship, Samuel Murray, Edward C. Potter, Frederick Redington, J. Massey Rhind, Saint-Gaudens, James Thomas Bessie Potter Vonnob, and J. Q. A.



Municipal Art Gallery, Now Building in Philadelphia

continued existence threatened. Negotiations between the two bodies are now in progress. The difficulty, however, is where the Old Vic is concerned, to find alternative quarters for Morley College. Everything hinges on this.

The Oxford University Dramatic Society, an attempt to form a dramatic society, if they all join, the membership list should be an interesting one, as a considerable number of well-known actors, who have since risen to distinction, commenced their historic careers as amateurs under the auspices of the "O. U. D. S." Prominent among these are Arthur Bourchier and W. Bridges Adams. Other well-known members have included Lord Curzon, Lord Coleridge, now a judge, and Dr. W. L. Courtney, editor of the "Fortnightly Review."

After a brief absence (during which he has been an incursion into the realms of authorship and written a book, entitled "Difficulties"), Seymour Hicks is once more shouldering the burden of the stage, yet the indelible reappearance in this capacity is to be made at the Royal, where he will produce a new comedy, adapted by Miss Gladys Unger from Verneuil's "Four Avoir Adrienne."

The Savoy Theater, London, which was built out of the profits of the long series of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, and which has been the home of many American successes in London during the last few years, is changing hands. The new lessee is Mr. Courtneidge, a manager who has hitherto confined his attention for the most part to pieces of a musical nature. When he starts operations, in February, his initial venture is to be a light comedy, "The Young Idea," by Noel Coward. He has also secured, in the face of considerable competition, the American success, "Merton of the Movies." At present the Savoy stage is occupied by Sir Charles Hawtrey in "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure." On its withdrawal (after a run of a year) will be "The end of January," Sir Charles proposes to take a holiday. At Easter he returns to London with a revival of Somerset Maugham's "Jack Straw" at the Criterion.

It does not seem to have been generally noticed that the thirty-first anniversary of the opening of Daly's Theater, London, will shortly occur. The house was planned and built by George Edwards in 1892, primarily to produce the musical plays as he was unable to produce his own at the Gaiety. However, the first thing he did was to lease it to Augustin Daly. By a curious error of judgment Daly conducted the establishment as if it were in New York. This was resented by the more conservative section of British playgoers, and the support which was given to productions under the Daly régime began to languish. Thereupon George Edwards stepped in and became the tenant, instead of the landlord, of his own property, an arrangement which continued for several years, after which the Daly interest reverted to the Edwardses, and the theater is now conducted under their management.

Royalty have been according a good deal of patronage to the leading London theaters during the last few weeks. Two American plays which have met with their special approval are "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," at the Savoy, and "The Cat and the Canary," at the Shaftesbury. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have also seen these dramas. When the King and

at the same gallery Mrs. Sterner is showing a few examples of the interesting work of a young sculptor, John Roberts, a Philadelphian, which places before our eyes the hopes which were entertained for a brilliant career. An archaic charm and refinement characterize his art; a youthful, half-emerged wonderment suggests itself in these figures of slim maidens, poised straight like lilies or crouching in unconscious grace. They might have been discovered at Pompeii; at any rate they belong in the long line of loveliness that stretches through the ages.

## London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE question of carrying out a number of alterations in the structure of the Old Vic has now become acute. The London County Council, who are the authorities responsible for preserving the safety and comfort of audiences in London theaters, have decided that the present premises have serious defects. They have accordingly insisted that these shall be remedied at once—the work involving something like the entire rebuilding of the hall—or else they will "take steps." The "steps" in question closing the establishment. With a view to guarding against this contingency, the governors of the Old Vic are endeavoring to acquire the adjoining premises of Morley College. If they succeed they will be able to use them in connection with the reconstruction scheme that is necessary. If not, their license will be imperiled, and their con-

Plans for the building are being prepared by Paul Cret, architect, of the University of Pennsylvania. The building will cost approximately \$500,000. The University of Pennsylvania will be privileged to name one member to the board of trustees for the new museum, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will have a like privilege. The museum has received its charter as an educational institution, and will be erected on land originally owned by Capt. Joseph Laplaye Wilson of Merion, one of the trustees, and an amateur collector, whose interest in rare shrubs and plants has formed the nucleus for what Dr. Barnes hopes to develop into a botanical garden for the university.

The Barnes collection contains some 400 canvases, of which 150 are by Renoir and 50 by Cézanne. These two groups are representative of the various periods of development through which these two artists passed in their endeavor to put into practice modern theories of color, texture, light, density, and depth.

The museum will doubtless be unique of its kind in America, as the work of the moderns has been more or less regarded as a passing phase, an experiment, rather than a definite artistic achievement. It is reported that Dr. Barnes is about to return to America from Rhippon where he has acquired a collection of Negro sculpture from Africa to supplement his collection of modernist paintings.

Among other artists whose works are included in his present collection are Manet, Pissarro, Chavannes, Degas, Van Gogh, Matisse, Picasso, Fautou, Marie Laurencin, Goya, and among the Americans, Glackens, Prendergast, Eakins, Davies, Lawson, and Demuth. According to the architect, Paul Cret, "Special features in design will make the gallery among the most modern in existence. The pictures will be displayed in small rooms rather than all together in large halls, as in the older art gallery."

"The lighting especially has been carefully considered in the plans. The windows will be constructed high in the walls to shed light downward on the picture. We believe that a picture is at its best when the light falls upon it in the same way as in the studio where the painting was done, and therefore every effort has been made to reproduce studio lighting conditions."

The museum will have an endowment of \$6,000,000.

## Music News and Reviews

Queen go to the play in London, they do so as far as possible like ordinary members of the public, merely sitting in a box which anyone else can have on other nights as often as not, too. The Prince of Wales and the members of his suite will be found in the stalls. Such seats, moreover, are paid for, and at the regular price. At one time, a vast amount of ceremony was insisted upon when royalty visited a theater. The only difference now made is that their Majesties use a private entrance and exit.

Museum of Modern Art  
for Philadelphia Suburb

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12 (Special Correspondence)—A special museum, incorporated and self-perpetuating, is to be erected in Merion by Dr. Albert C. Barnes to house his comprehensive collection of modern art, which is considered by many persons to be the finest collection of its kind in America.

Plans for the building are being prepared by Paul Cret, architect, of the University of Pennsylvania. The building will cost approximately \$500,000. The University of Pennsylvania will be privileged to name one member to the board of trustees for the new museum, and the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts will have a like privilege. The museum has received its charter as an educational institution, and will be erected on land originally owned by Capt. Joseph Laplaye Wilson of Merion, one of the trustees, and an amateur collector, whose interest in rare shrubs and plants has formed the nucleus for what Dr. Barnes hopes to develop into a botanical garden for the university.

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## Photoplay Notes

Paramount is to reproduce Hector Turnbull's story, "The Cheat," with Pola Negri in the leading role and Jack Holt and Charles deKoeche playing the two principal male parts. George Fitzmaurice will direct. This picture was originally produced by Cecil DeMille, with Sessue Hayakawa and Fanny Ward. In the new version there will be no Japanese as the role has been changed to that of a European. "The Cheat" was an original story by Turnbull. The new screen version is by Ouida Bergere.

King Vidor's next photoplay will be from Austin Strong's stage play, "Three Wise Fools," which Mr. Vidor is to produce for Goldwyn. He is writing the continuity in consultation with June Mathis.

Warner Brothers are filming Sinclair Lewis' novel, "Main Street," under the direction of Harry Beaumont. Florence Vidor is playing the role of Carol Kennicott, while Monte Blue will be Doctor Kennicott and Noah Beery Valberg. Kenner in the cast include Robert Gordon, Harry Myers and Louise Fazenda.

Marshall Neilan has decided to make a picture based on a story written by him, and the continuity which is being written by Carey Wilson. Hobart Bosworth and Claire Windsor have the two leading roles.

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## Philadelphia Philharmonic Society

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Sascha Jacobson, the young Philadelphia violinist who in the summer directs an orchestra at the University of California, was signally successful with the Brahms concerto before the large audience at the Philharmonic Society concert. He has grown greatly since he was heard as soloist a few seasons ago with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Then he played with great gusto—a fiery impetus and abandon, a display of verve and mettle delightful in its own vicious way. But it left one asking if the artist would, as he matured, develop fiber and substance—"more matter and less art." He answered his friends and sponsors at the present concert and came nobly into his own. He read the great concerto with a searching tenderness, a true, unbreaching and outwelling poetic feeling, a matured and poignant emotional expressiveness foreign to the days when he seemed to exult in digital feats as a young athlete, rejoicing in his strength, levels in his muscularity on the parallel bars or the high hurdles.

In the cadenza of the first movement there was a tone limpid and translucent with a light illuminative from within. The violinist who gains such attributes as this young player revealed must go a great deal further than one who stands up to show off, and aims to dazzle and "electricity." It is of interest to learn that the artist was urged beforehand to choose the Max Bruch concerto, as offering him more brilliant and displaying chances for a "popular" occasion. But he stood firm to his original intention, and played the work which certainly imposes a much more formidable tax on all the powers of the player, while at the same time expecting more of the listener. Never did the sounds that came out of the lovely Guarneri violin seem superficial, and never did the busy hands co-ordinate in mere trititious artifice or melodrama; the player evidently told himself that in the 3000 persons before him there were hearts to reach, and music-hungry lives to be fed and inspired.

No wonder that the audience recalled the artist times without number, till Josef Pasternack, the leader, seated himself at the piano and assisted the violinist in two encores while the orchestra rested its bow-arms and its embouchures in a heathening sympathy.

For the rest of the concert a rare virtuosity was revealed by the French horn (Anton Horner) in the Mendelssohn "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, by the choral strings of the "Love-Death" from "Tristan and Isolde," by Marcel Tabuteau's oboe in the accompaniment of the Brahms concerto, by W. M. Kincaid's flute, with its extraordinarily articulate cellist. Josef Pasternack is a leader who ably controls the massed effects of an ensemble, and at the same time gives "room and verge enow" to the players one by one.

Concerts in Manchester  
MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Christmas was ushered in with the usual four performances of "The Messiah." Whether judged as a religious service or merely as a choral concert, "The Messiah" always draws a big public to the Free Trade Hall. It is a great tribute, to the worth of the music and to the fidelity of the public when crowded audiences can be brought together in our largest hall to hear an old oratorio four times in eight days, three of them on successive days.

The most notable features of the performances were the introduction of two singers, well known in opera, but new to oratorio, Miss Mignon Nevada and Arthur Jordan. Opinions differ

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greatly as to the success of the experiment as far as Miss Nevada is concerned, but Mr. Jordan won universal praise and made an unqualified success of his interpretations of the tenor music. It was, indeed, a notable achievement for a young artist, whose reputation has been chiefly made by his association with the part of Siegfried, to step into the front rank of oratorio singers; but not more notable than welcome at a time when combined vocal resources, style, fervor and restraint are too seldom met with in the ranks of tenor vocalists.

Two other events call for brief notices: the visit of Casals, whose playing was as wonderful as ever, and the performance of Mozart's fantasie "The Village Musicians." The wit and liveliness of this work made it a delightful morceau for a chamber concert, especially on a more or less so-called occasion; but the wisdom of introducing it at a Hallé concert is perhaps questionable. The writer recalls an occasion when it was given with the performers in rococo costume, with appropriate gestures, in the comfortable surroundings of a club, and the Hallé performance, good in itself though shorn of the grotesque trappings for which it calls, seemed to conventionalize the "Village Musicians" and rob them of their fun. But the music is good Mozart.

## Los Angeles Chamber Music

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 6 (Special Correspondence)—Ensemble playing of finished technique and style was heard at the fifth concert of the Los Angeles Chamber Music Society. The Philharmonic Quartet (Sylvain Noack, Henry Svedofsky, Emilie Féris, Ilya Bronson) and Olga Steeb, pianist, were the performers. The program included the Saint-Saëns string quartet op. 153, No. 2 in G, the Brahms piano quartet, op. 24 in F minor, and the César Franck sonata for violin and piano. The latter work has been heard here hardly with a greater degree of excellence. Sylvain Noack (formerly assistant concertmaster with the Boston Symphony, now concertmaster of the Philharmonic Orchestra), added elegance to strength and dynamic power. Tonally, too, his playing was appealing. Olga Steeb's remarkably polished keyboard art was marred by rather protracted use of the right pedal. Miss Steeb's ensemble playing in the Brahms was impressive in its poise and clarity, but one would have preferred more warmth. That quality was finely contributed by the string players who excelled also in finesse of phrasing and blending, an element making the Saint-Saëns reading likewise enjoyable.

## Architectural Prizes Offered

At a recent meeting of the New York Society of Architects a resolution was passed offering three prizes each to the best pieces of architectural sculpture done each year, and also three prizes each year to the best mural paintings. This work must be done on a public or semi-public building, where it would be seen by the general public in order that the observers may become acquainted with the work done by these art professions. This was done by the society to assist and advance the interests of an allied art. The prizes will consist of a gold, silver and bronze medal in each line.

Universal has started to film William Hurlbut's stage play, "Trimmed in Scarlet," under the direction of Jack Conway, and with a cast which includes Kathlyn Williams, Roy Stewart, Robert Agnew, David Torrance, Philip Smalley and Lucille Rickson.

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# STOCKS SHOW TENDENCY TO GO DOWNWARD

Movement Is Somewhat Irregular, but Tone Is Heavy—Marks Drop

A large volume of overnight selling orders imparted a reactionary trend to prices at the opening of today's New York stock market. Anaconda and Chile stock sold off on publication of the terms of the proposed merger, the former dropping a point and the latter a half. A downward tendency also was noted in independent steels, low-priced rails and some of the specialties.

Prices stiffened somewhat after the initial selling orders had been absorbed and fresh buying power made its appearance in a number of special shares. Kresge was pushed up 2 points and gains of 1 to 1 1/2 were recorded by Famous Players preferred, Hartmann Corporation, Steel & Tube preferred, Houston Oil and Endicott Johnson.

Gulf States, Republic and Crucible steels also moved to higher ground, but Bethlehem B continued reaction. Chicago & Eastern Illinois dropped a point and fractional recessions were noted in St. Louis Southwestern preferred, Chicago & Northwestern preferred, Haver, but New York Central advanced 1/2. Baldwin and Coaden yielded slightly.

Foreign exchanges were easier, demand sterling opening at 84 1/2 and then dropping back to 84 1/2, and the dollar lost 1/2 of one cent. France dropped 5 points to 6.75. German marks established another low record, having been quoted at 80-100ths of one cent a hundred, or more than 16,600 to the American dollar.

The market presented a spotty appearance throughout the morning, with the major activity on the downward side. Special buying in Kresge, which extended its gain to 3 1/2 points, and in Gulf States, Corn Products, International Paper, and the American Water Works issue, up 1 1/2 to 3 points, temporarily halted the reaction.

The general buying power, however, was limited and when pressure was applied again, the copper shares, Bethlehem B and Republic Steels, Baldwin, all off 1 to 2 points, and Tide Water Oil, off 1/2, the market began to sag again.

Expectations of more serious complications in the Ruhr Valley and the concurrent weakness of foreign exchange and French bonds caused some selling on the part of small investors and in many stocks. California Petroleum made a sudden spurt of 1 1/2 points, but the other active issues showed little recuperative powers at midday.

Call money opened at 4 per cent, but eased to 3 1/2 before noon. Traders who were convinced that the immediate course of prices was downward put out orders freely during the afternoon, and a number of the popular shares dipped a point or two below yesterday's final figures. Losses in a few instances were more severe. Famous Players lost 3 points. California Petroleum was marked up 3 1/2. American Radiator, 3. Beech-nut Packing, 2 1/2. U. S. Alcohol 1 to 1 1/4 before reacting in sympathy with the heavy selling elsewhere.

French Bonds Decline  
Further liquidation of French and Belgian bonds, declines in which ranged from small fractions to nearly 2 points, imparted a reactionary trend to the general list in today's early dealings. French 7 1/2s and 8s, Belgian 8s, Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6s, Francher 7 1/2s and 8s, and Lyons 6s 1/2 to 1 1/4, but Marcellines 6s and Lyons 6s 1/2 to 1 1/4.

U. S. Government securities were firm. The three 4 1/2s yielded 4 cents on \$100 but the other active issues showed gains of 2 to 6 cents.

Railroad mortgages moved within narrow limits. The outstanding changes in the industrial group were declines of 1/2 to 1 1/4. In Cerro de Pasco 8s, Republic Steel 8s, International Cement 8s, Computing, Lubricating & Recording 6s and U. S. Rubber 7 1/2s.

**NEW YORK COTTON**  
(Reported by Henry Heints & Co., Boston)  
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Feb.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Mar.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Apr.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
May	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
June	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
July	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Aug.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Sept.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Oct.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Nov.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45
Dec.	27.45	27.50	27.40	27.45

**Liverpool Cotton**  
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Feb.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Mar.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Apr.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
May	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
June	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
July	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Aug.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Sept.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Oct.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Nov.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40
Dec.	15.41	15.45	15.35	15.40

**CHICAGO BOARD**  
(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Feb.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Mar.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Apr.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
May	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
June	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
July	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Aug.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Sept.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Oct.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Nov.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4
Dec.	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4	1.19 1/4	1.21 1/4

**PACIFIC GAS STOCK DIVIDEND**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company has been authorized to pay the 2 per cent stock dividend of Dec. 15 on its common stock. The company will start mailing certificates immediately. This stock dividend is in addition to the \$1.60 quarterly dividend on the issue which was paid Jan. 15.

**DOLLAR PURCHASES MORE**  
The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar in terms of other commodities, November 1922 averaged 66 cents, compared with 62 in November, 1921, and 61 in November, 1920, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923

### NEW YORK STOCKS

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Am. Red.	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Am. Rub.	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
Am. Steel	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Am. Chem.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Am. Oil	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. Gas	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4
Am. Tobacco	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	15 3/4
Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4
Am. Paper	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Am. Glass	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Am. Rubber	13 1/4	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
Am. Leather	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Am. Lumber	16 1/2	16 3/4	16 1/2	16 3/4
Am. Brick	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 3/4
Am. Cement	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Am. Coal	19 1/2	19 3/4	19 1/2	19 3/4
Am. Iron	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/2	20 3/4
Am. Steel	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Am. Copper	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Am. Zinc	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Am. Lead	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/2	24 3/4
Am. Tin	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Am. Silver	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
Am. Gold	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 3/4
Am. Platinum	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Am. Palladium	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Am. Iridium	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Am. Rhodium	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/2	31 3/4
Am. Osmium	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/2	32 3/4
Am. Selenium	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Am. Tellurium	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/2	34 3/4
Am. Vanadium	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Am. Chromium	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/2	36 3/4
Am. Manganese	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Am. Nickel	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 3/4
Am. Cobalt	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Am. Bismuth	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Am. Antimony	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 3/4
Am. Arsenic	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/2	43 3/4
Am. Tellurium	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Am. Vanadium	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 3/4
Am. Chromium	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Am. Manganese	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
Am. Nickel	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Am. Cobalt	49 1/2	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	50 1/2	50 3/4	50 1/2	50 3/4
Am. Bismuth	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/2	51 3/4
Am. Antimony	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Am. Arsenic	53 1/2	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4
Am. Tellurium	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/2	54 3/4
Am. Vanadium	55 1/2	55 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Am. Chromium	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Am. Manganese	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Am. Nickel	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Am. Cobalt	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/2	60 3/4
Am. Bismuth	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Am. Antimony	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Am. Arsenic	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/2	63 3/4
Am. Tellurium	64 1/2	64 3/4	64 1/2	64 3/4
Am. Vanadium	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Am. Chromium	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
Am. Manganese	67 1/2	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Am. Nickel	68 1/2	68 3/4	68 1/2	68 3/4
Am. Cobalt	69 1/2	69 3/4	69 1/2	69 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Am. Bismuth	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Am. Antimony	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/2	72 3/4
Am. Arsenic	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/2	73 3/4
Am. Tellurium	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 1/2	74 3/4
Am. Vanadium	75 1/2	75 3/4	75 1/2	75 3/4
Am. Chromium	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Am. Manganese	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/2	77 3/4
Am. Nickel	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/2	78 3/4
Am. Cobalt	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/2	79 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Am. Bismuth	81 1/2	81 3/4	81 1/2	81 3/4
Am. Antimony	82 1/2	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Am. Arsenic	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Am. Tellurium	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Am. Vanadium	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Am. Chromium	86 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/2	86 3/4
Am. Manganese	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Am. Nickel	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/2	88 3/4
Am. Cobalt	89 1/2	89 3/4	89 1/2	89 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Am. Bismuth	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Am. Antimony	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Am. Arsenic	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Am. Tellurium	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Am. Vanadium	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/2	95 3/4
Am. Chromium	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Am. Manganese	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am. Nickel	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Am. Cobalt	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Am. Molybdenum	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4

### NEW YORK BONDS

May Dept. Str.	169	185	153	153	161
McIntyre Port.	183	194	182	72	72
U. S. S. S. S. S.	183	194	182	72	72
Mex. S. S. S.	183	194	182	72	72
Miami	153	153	153	153	153
St. Paul	153	153	153	153	153
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**CLOTH TRADING  
VOLUME HAS A  
FALLING OFF**

Buying, However, Continues  
Fairly Active and Prices Hold  
Because of High Raw Cotton

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 16.—Although buying interest has continued active in the primary cotton goods markets in the last few days, the volume of trading did not run into large figures. Prices were very firm and advanced a little on certain constructions as a reflection of the sharp rise in raw cotton.

On some of the heavier types of goods, such as denims, chambrays, and the mills sold more actively for delivery up to May and are generally considered to have practically their whole output sold for the first six months of the year.

Sheetings were moderately active and fractionally higher, especially on the medium weights. Duckings were strong and so closely sold that there was difficulty in getting deliveries within a reasonable period.

In secondary channels, prices on percales, bleached muslins, ginghams, and other finished goods have been moved up to more nearly a parity with gray goods. The business reported at the higher figures, while not yet overwhelming, has been sufficient to prove that goods will move at current figures.

**Ginghams of High Type**  
The new ginghams this season set a new mark of excellence for goods of that kind. It is believed this is the answer of the New England manufacturer of cotton goods to the lower production cost conditions obtaining in the mills of his southern competitors. Burdened with a higher wage scale and shorter working hours as well as higher taxation and overhead charges he is taking advantage of the higher skill and longer experience of his worker to turn out a quality product which will be above competition.

In print cloths business has been rather slow, although there has been no evidence of price weakening. Trading on narrow cloths for printing has been more active than on the wider goods, although 38½-inch 64 by 60s held very firm at 10½ cents, with only an occasional lot of inferior southern goods available at a slight less. Eastern makes were priced at 10½, but sales at one-half were reported. The price level on such goods, however, is not satisfactory to the manufacturers, and some of the Fall River (Mass.) mills have been turning their wide looms recently to low count 36-inch styles the prices for which have averaged fully four cents a pound more.

**Low-Count Goods in Demand**  
Sales in Fall River were estimated at about 150,000 pieces last week, and much of this total was made up of the low-count 36-inch goods, for which there has been an active, steady demand all week. The New England manufacturer of cotton goods is converting purposes and mills have little more to offer in these goods for near-by delivery.

In fine combed yarn goods the market for the plainer constructions has continued unsatisfactory and does not seem able to move up in sympathy with the higher raw material values. There has been limited trading, especially in lawns, and some of the orders taken run well through the second quarter.

The fine goods mills, however, are compelled to hold their prices for their profits and have taken only a limited amount of plain constructions to balance their plant.

For novelties of all kinds there is a good demand and prices have been sufficiently satisfactory to enable the mills to book most of their producing capacity on such goods for the period up to June 1.

**LONDON MARKET  
EXPECTING NEW  
SECURITY ISSUES**

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Underwriting arrangements have been completed for the issue of £1,000,000 gold bonds of the American Dunlop Tire & Rubber Corporation. The flotation presents an interesting mixture of sterling and dollar bonds. Nobels Explosives Company is expected to make announcement of an issue of securities soon.

Establishment of the 5 per cent tariff by China is of great importance to British merchants and investors. The British investor has not forgotten that in normal times China is the second best market in the world for English cotton goods. The income from this extra tariff will be approximately \$160,000 a month and will undoubtedly strengthen all Chinese bonds which may be met out of Chinese revenues either directly or indirectly.

The wildness which characterized the rubber market yesterday is considered an unfavorable sign, as there is a large short interest.

**CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK  
MARKET PRICES ARE  
GENERALLY LOWER**

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Prices in yesterday's live-stock market were generally lower in all sections. Receipts were fairly heavy.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle receipts, 25,000; active; beef steers, uneven, generally steady to 25c lower; hinds, a few, bulk desirable, 25c below reflecting most down-turn; heavy steers, \$11.60; several loads, \$10.85; \$11.50; yearling beef steers, \$10.50; \$10.50; exporters buying 1250 to 1400-pound steers at \$9.50 to 10.25 mostly; other killing classes, about even; hogs, steady; feeders, strong; bulk desirable, 25c lower; \$10.50 to 11 to packers; bulk steers and feeders, \$6.50 to 7.25; bulk desirable heavy hogs, \$10.50 to 11; beef bulls, \$5.25 to 6.00; mostly.

Hogs—Receipts, 62,000; market very uneven; closed firm 50c to 10c lower; bulk 150 to 200 pound average, \$10.00 to 10.25; \$11.50; bulk 225 to 300 pound butchers, \$7.50 to 8; packing sows, \$7.00 to 7.50; desirable pigs, mostly \$7.50 to 8; hogs, 25c to 30c lower; \$10.50 to 11 to packers; bulk steers and feeders, \$6.50 to 7.25; bulk desirable heavy hogs, \$10.50 to 11; beef bulls, \$5.25 to 6.00; mostly.

**ALCAN OIL FIASCO  
CAUSES BIG LOSS**

Brokers Said to Be Swindled by  
Crafty Scheme

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Wall Street brokers who invested in the stock of the Alcan Oil Company are said to have suffered losses aggregating \$100,000 due to "manipulation" by a supposedly reputable trader, who, with two others, caused the shares to drop from \$14 to \$2 almost overnight.

The alleged swindle, according to testimony adduced at a secret John Doe inquiry before Justice Joseph Morschauser in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was revealed by Peter H. Troy, a broker of that city, who claimed he had been defrauded of \$11,000 by a customer during the operation of the pool.

Alcan Oil was listed on the New York Curb last April at about \$2; after dropping to 50 cents it climbed to \$15. It is alleged that a ring of manipulators achieved this price by wash sales while accomplices opened trading accounts with brokers who were victimized. The confidence of the brokers had been gained by substantial payments into these accounts and Alcan having reached the peak, the customer telephoned his broker an order to buy many shares of Alcan, assuring him that a certified check was on the way.

The broker quickly bought the stock on his own responsibility and waited for the check, which has not yet arrived. Alcan then dropped suddenly to \$2 a share and later to about 75 cents. The brokers, unable to find the customers who had ordered the stock, sold at a loss.

The company's incorporation papers show that it holds a 21-year lease on 14,000 acres near the Athabasca river.

**WHEAT MARKET  
HIGHER AND CORN  
ALSO SELLS UP**

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Wheat opened from ¼¢ to ½¢ higher, with May \$1.19½ and July \$1.13½ to \$1.14½. After opening ½¢ higher, May 72½¢ to 73½¢, the corn market continued to ascend.

Oats opened unchanged to ¼¢ higher, May 40½¢ to 41½¢.

High quotations on hogs, together with the relative smallness of warehouse stocks, gave strength to the provision market.

**MONEY MARKET**

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4½%
Outside commercial paper	4½%
Year money	5½%
Customers' com'l loans	5½%
Individual cus. loans	5½%

Spot, Boston delivery	Today
Prime 90-day bank	4½%
Prime 60-day bank	4½%
Prime 30-day bank	4½%
Under 30 days	4½%
Under 15 days	4½%
Under 7 days	4½%
Under 1 day	4½%

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

Bank	Rate
Boston	4½%
Chicago	4½%
Philadelphia	4½%
San Francisco	4½%
London	4½%
Paris	4½%
Brussels	4½%
Amsterdam	4½%
Berlin	4½%
Stockholm	4½%
Helsinki	4½%
Oslo	4½%
Copenhagen	4½%
Stockholm	4½%
Helsinki	4½%
Oslo	4½%
Copenhagen	4½%

**Clearing House Figures**

Exchanges	Jan. 15	Jan. 16
Year ago today	70,000,000	70,000,000
Balances	25,000,000	25,000,000
Jan. 15	25,000,000	25,000,000
P. R. bank credit	28,000,000	28,000,000

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Currency	Current	Previous	Parity
Dollars	4.86 1/2	4.86 1/2	100
Francs	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Guineas	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Mark	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Libra	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Swiss franc	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Belgian franc	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Rumanian	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Poland	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Hungary	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Finland	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Czechoslovak	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Shanghai	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Hong Kong	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Yokohama	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Manila	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
London	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Paris	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Brussels	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Amsterdam	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Berlin	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Stockholm	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Helsinki	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Oslo	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100
Copenhagen	0.025 1/2	0.025 1/2	100

\*Cents a thousand.

**DIVIDEND PLANS CHANGED**

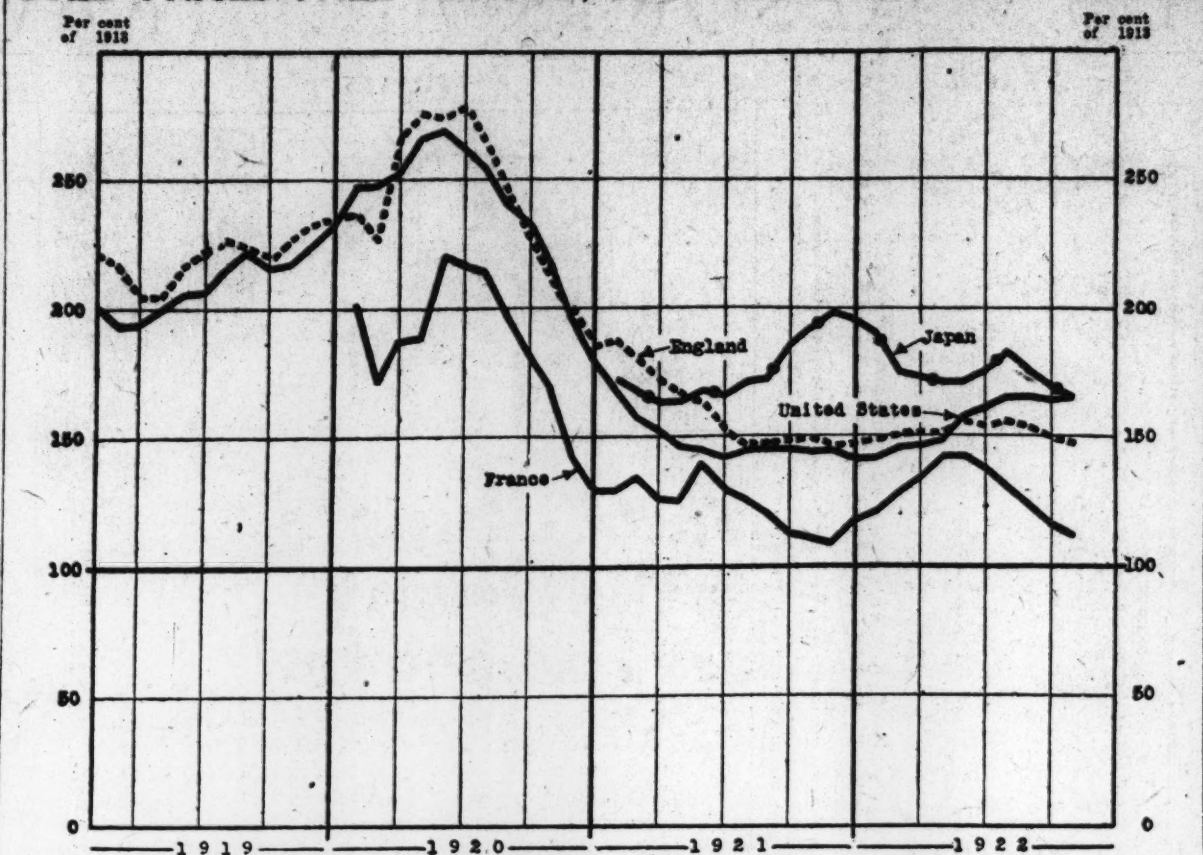
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—On account of unforeseen legal difficulties which have arisen, the notice of a 23 1/2 per cent stock dividend on Western Coal Company has been withdrawn, and no action will be taken until the matter has been given further consideration.

**STOCK DIVIDEND APPROVED**

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The California Railroad Commission has approved the 2 per cent common stock dividend of the Pacific Gas & Electric Co., declared Dec. 16, and which was made provisionally payable Jan. 15. This stock dividend was in addition to a cash dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common stock.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Consols for money here today were 5½%. Grand Trunk 3½%. De Beers 12½%. Rand 12½%. Money 1½% per cent. Discount rates, short bills 2½% per cent; three months' bills 2½% per cent.

**GOLD PRICES FALL ABROAD, BUT RISE IN UNITED STATES**

In the accompanying chart price levels for the United States, England, France, and Japan are shown, as determined by an international index number prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. In this chart all prices are reduced to a gold basis and the results are somewhat different from those depicted in a similar chart presented several weeks ago, which showed prices in terms of the currencies of the respective countries.

It will be noted that on a gold basis price levels are lowest in France. This accords with the general rule that gold prices are usually lowest where there is a pronounced depreciation of paper currency.

The close similarity of price movements in England and the United States until the last half of 1922 is quite noticeable, as is also the flareback of inflation in Japan late in 1921. At present, however, the trend of prices in all these countries except the United States is downward, and this raises the question whether the movement in this country may not also take a downward turn in coming months.

It will be noted that the international price situation is such as to encourage imports into the United States and to discourage exports, except of such raw materials as are not produced in sufficient quantity elsewhere, and of manufactured goods in which the United States enjoys the advantage of quantity production.

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**BRISK BUSINESS  
OUTLOOK FOR 1923  
IN KANSAS CITY**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—The year 1923 will be a boom one for Kansas City and its surrounding territory, if figures of business transacted in 1922 are any indication of the return of prosperity that the whole section is feeling.

Charles H. Moore, county recorder, announced that his receipts for the year 1922 were the biggest of any year in the history of the city, and exceeded those of 1921 by \$10,808.25. During the year there were filed in his office 50,200 real estate instruments and 71,000 chattel mortgages.

Realty sales for the year, as gathered from figures compiled by the real estate men, show that last year was the biggest, in realty sales, since Kansas City was the Western Landing of Civil War days, with the exception of two years, 1887 and 1920.

**ILLINOIS CENTRAL  
MAKES GAINS IN  
FREIGHT TRAFFIC**

During 1922 the Illinois Central handled approximately 16,676,800,000 tons miles of freight traffic, an increase over 1921 of more than 21 per cent. To July 1 it handled an average of 1,169,065,000 ton miles of freight monthly.

In July it handled 1,311,564,000; in August, 1,649,538,000; in September, 1,690,066,000; in October, the greatest month in its history, 1,769,576,000; in November, 1,703,662,000; in December, 1,618,000,000. Despite unsettled conditions of the year, about \$18,000,000 was expended for new equipment and \$7,500,000 for other improvements, including reduction of grades and construction of new main line and yard tracks.

**DIVIDENDS**

Swift International declared a semi-annual dividend of 6¢ (90 cents) a share, the same as six months ago, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25.

American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey declared a quarterly dividend of 1¢ per share, payable Jan. 29 to stock of record Jan. 15. In the last two quarters distributions of 1½¢ per cent were made on this issue and previous to that the quarterly rate was 1¼¢ per cent.

**ROADS ORDER COAL**

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean Railway has placed contracts with Cardiff firms for 120,000 tons of Welsh coal, for delivery in the next six months. Inquiries have been received from the Mauritius Government for 30,000 tons for delivery before July, and from Egyptian State Railways for 35,000 tons for delivery in the next two months. The German state railways ordered 50,000 tons for delivery in January and February.

**DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY**

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—The Dominion Textile Company is notifying shareholders that stock of the old company will be exchanged for stock of the new company on and after Jan. 22. The new stock is issued in the proportion of three to one. The letter to shareholders of three to one mentions a dividend but it is assumed that the new stock will be paid on the old stock.

**ROADS ORDER COAL**

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**APPALACHIAN POWER COMPANY**

The Appalachian Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼¢ per cent on the 2 per cent stock, payable to stock of record Jan. 17.

William Wrigley, Jr. & Co. declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents on the common stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 25.

**Wanted—Brokerage Houses**

Capable selling all or part issue in company which will manufacture pure fruit juices by new process.

Protected by patent applications.

Total issue at present limited.

For full particulars, write to:

Room 1017, 360 Broadway, New York

**SCHWAB BELIEVES  
IN DEVELOPMENT  
OF MERGER IDEA**

To Group All Steel Concerns  
Under One Head Good Thing  
Economically, He Says

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, believes that the grouping of every steel company in this country under one head would be a good thing economically, but, in exercising this opinion at a banquet of state bankers last night, declared he was not advocating it "for many reasons," which he did not elaborate.

He referred to the merger of the Lackawanna Steel Company with the Bethlehem Steel as an illustration of what economies would be effected in overhead and other charges by combined operation. In the two months of this combined operation between \$1,000,000 and \$1,500,000 had been saved, he said.

He predicted that the United States would be the workshop of the world, and that the outlook for industry was never so good as at present.

"Why should the banks discriminate against the industrial securities?" he asked. "They are founded on the ability and integrity of those who manage the industries; they are founded on the future of the country. Government will not be enough to support the industry of the country in the future."

"The greatest economy that can come to this country is doing business on the ability and integrity of those who manage the industries; they are founded on the future of the country. Government will not be enough to support the industry of the country in the future."

"When I entered business with Andy Carnegie and Capt. Bill Jones, 40 years ago, the capacity of the country was 800,000 tons of steel a year. Today we think we are not doing well unless we produce 50,000,000 tons a year, and we have just begun."

**NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED**

November	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,981,321	\$1,847,321
Operating expenses	1,303,135	1,210,929
Street railway taxes	115,022	98,694
Other income	563,153	538,297
Other income	\$1,546	42,923
Gross income	644,809	581,220
Operating charges	455,574	448,987
Net operating income	189,235	132,233
Net corporate income	164,248	61,951

**NEW YORK RAILWAYS**

November	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$762,462	\$746,815
Operating expenses	679,798	672,835
Street railway taxes	71,624	74,853
Other income	11,040	7,008
Gross income	162,280	116,735
Operating charges	33,536	20,365
Net operating income	128,744	96,370
Net corporate income	128,744	96,370

**THIRD AVENUE**

November	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$1,180,435	\$1,139,268
Operating expenses	872,669	856,562
Street railway taxes	87,442	77,144
Other income	220,322	206,660

**INTERBORO RAPID TRANSIT**

November	1922	1921
Operating revenue	\$4,734,071	\$4,542,830
Operating expenses	2,894,491	2,613,690
Street railway taxes	232,569	235,584
Other income	1,607,011	1,693,556
Other income	54,206	53,772
Gross income	1,661,318	1,726,423
Int and other charges	1,603,154	\$1,334,933
Net operating income	58,164	57,491
Net corporate income	58,164	57,491

**ITALIAN LOAN POPULAR**

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The third Italian Government loan of 1,000,000,000 lire for the reconstruction of devastated areas was over-subscribed in a few days and now sells at a premium. Such securities have been favored because the Government declared they will never be taxed.

**FINLAND'S DEBT**

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Finland's funded and floating debt Dec. 31, 1922, totaled 1,837,295,294 Finnish marks, having increased by 40,000,000 marks during December.

**United Light & Railways Co.**

1st Lien and Consol. Mtge. Series A 6% Bonds

due April 1, 1925

NOT CALLABLE UNTIL 1947

Earnings twice interest charges.

Company is paying regular dividends on \$15,540,400 preferred stocks, and 5% and extra dividends on \$3,453,100 common stock.

98 and Interest, Yielding 6.10%

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(INVESTMENT SECURITIES)

209 Washington Street

BOSTON

**ANACONDA BUYS  
CONTROL OF CHILE**

Syndicate Underwrites Bond Issue of \$150,000,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Industrial financing has established a new record here by plans for the merging of the Anaconda company, the largest copper producer in the world, and the Chile Company, ranking first among the greatest mining and ore reserve interests.

The National City Company and the Guaranty Trust Company make announcement that a syndicate has underwritten \$150,000,000 in bonds issued by the Anaconda to acquire the Chile holdings. John D. Ryan is the chairman of the Anaconda board, the Chile Company until now having been controlled by the Guggenheims, who are reported to have received \$77,000,000 for 2,200,000 shares of Chile.

Mr. Ryan issued a statement in regard to the proposed merger in part as follows:

"The Anaconda Copper Mining Company, subject to the approval of its shareholders, at a meeting to be called Feb. 26, has arranged to acquire a majority of the stock of the Chile Copper Company. Securities will be issued in payment of this stock, to provide for the call and redemption of the outstanding 7 per cent debentures of the Anaconda company to reimburse the treasury of the company for expenditures made for extensions of its plants and properties, the acquisition of new properties, particularly the American Brass Company, out of earnings over a period of years, and for additional working capital required in the expansion of its manufacturing business."

Guggenheim Brothers in a statement say in part: "We are able to confirm that we have sold the majority interest in the Chile Copper Company, which has hitherto been held by the members of this firm. We continue, however, as large holders of the shares of the Chile Copper Company and of its convertible bonds. The present detailed organization of the company remains intact and under the experienced direction of the Anaconda Company. We have every confidence that the management of the property will continue along the same constructive and conservative lines that have brought it to its present position of being the largest producer of low priced copper in the world."

**BRAZIL TRANSFERS  
TO BANK RIGHT TO  
CONTROL CURRENCY**

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Brazilian Government intends to terminate its note issuing functions and transfer to the Banco de Brazil the exclusive right to control currency, subject to limitations imposed by the present position, which will be known as American law, one-third on gold and two-thirds on commercial paper endorsed by first-class banks.

It is proposed that treasury paper issues be redeemed partly from bank profits and partly by appropriations voted by the National Congress. The Government is also considering the possibility of issuing a new currency, with the object of balancing the budget without resort to inflation.

**FINANCIAL NOTES**

Returns from 60 British cotton mills show a production about 50 per cent of normal.

Total deposits in all United States banks are \$38,000,000,000, compared with \$27,000,000,000 35 years ago.

Swedish unemployed numbered 37,300 at the end of 1922 compared with 38,100 in December, 1921. November bankruptcies were 353 compared with 491 in the similar month of 1921.

The B. F. Goodrich Company of Akron, Ohio, has acquired a substantial interest in the reorganized Ames-Holden Tire Company, which will be known as Ames-Holden Tire & Rubber Company.

Charles M. Schwab told the New York State Bankers' Association that two months' combined operation of Bethlehem and Lackawanna properties has resulted in saving of \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

The newly proposed Florida East Coast Railroad line of 185 miles between Okechobee and Lake City is to be financed by Florida interests. It will provide transportation for 1,671,000 acres of land, much of it suitable for sugar cane growing.

Railroads operating 96 per cent of Class I mileage of the United States employed 1,804,315 persons in October last, compared with 1,754,136 in October, 1921. In October roads had 504,489 men at work on maintenance of equipment, a gain of 112,501 over September.

Grayson M. P. Murphy, new chairman of the executive committee of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, says Interborough will cease operating the New York & County Railway, which has been placed under receivership, and will make a complete severance from any surface line operation.

The compromise plan, according to a statement made by Carl Gray, president of the Union

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Convenient to all points  
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**HOTEL BRAY**  
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150 Rooms  
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"A Smart Hotel for Smart People"

Up to Date in Every Respect.

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Very desirable for women travel-

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"Largest Hotel in Lansing"

300 Rooms

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA

## TO PROTEST RATES

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10 (Special  
Correspondence)—John Oliver, Pre-  
mier of British Columbia, left Victoria  
yesterday for Ottawa where he will  
launch a vigorous fight against the  
present freight rates from eastern  
Canada to British Columbia.

Mr. Oliver will tell the Privy Coun-  
cil that the present western freight  
rates discriminate against British Co-  
lumbia and are a violation of the  
terms of Confederation, under which  
British Columbia became part of the  
Dominion of Canada.

## WINTER CARNIVAL EVENTS

Following is the revised list of winter

carnival events:

Jan. 5-March 1. Montreal Winter Sports

Program.

Jan. 18-19-20. Gorham, N. H.

Jan. 18-19-20. Jackson, N. H.

Jan. 18-19-20. Newport, N. H.

Jan. 19-20. Brattleboro, Vt.

Jan. 20-22-23. Springfield, Mass.

Jan. 25-26-27. North Conway, N. H.

Carnival.

Jan. 25-26-27. Pittsfield, Mass.

Jan. 30-31-Feb. 1. Chester, Vt. Carni-

val.

Feb. 1. Stowe, Vt. Carnival.

Feb. 1-2-3. Berlin, N. H. Carnival.

Feb. 8-9-10. Hanover, N. H. Durt-

mouth Carnival. Intercollegiate

Ski Championship.

Feb. 8-9-10. Orono, Me. Carnival.

Feb. 10. Portland, Me. Carnival.

Feb. 11-12. Lacونا, N. H.

Feb. 15-16-17. Augusta, Me. Carnival.

Feb. 16-17. Brattleboro, Vt.

Feb. 20-21-22. Waterville, Me. Carni-

val.

Feb. 22. Bar Harbor, Me. Carnival.

Feb. 22. Auburn, Me. Carnival.

Feb. 22. Bangor, Me. Carnival.

Feb. 22-23-24. Quebec. International

Dog Derby.

Feb. 24. Brattleboro, Vt.

## NEW FRANKLIN POSTAGE STAMP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Benjamin

Franklin, first postmaster-general, will

be honored by the Postoffice Depart-

ment, which will observe his 217th an-

niversary by the issuance of the new

1-cent stamp bearing a portrait of

Franklin different from that of the

present 8-cent stamp.

## NEW YORK CITY

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NEW YORKJohn McE. Bowman,  
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The traveler arriving at  
Grand Central Terminal  
can go directly to any one  
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Pershing Square without  
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MURRAY HILL HOTEL

James Woods, V. P.

AND

THE ANSONIA

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Edw. M. Tierney, V. P.

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Unique dining loggia overlooking sunken

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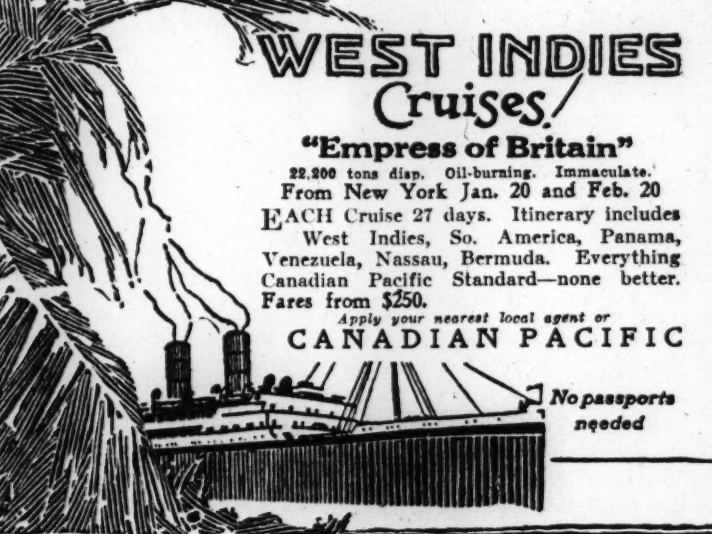
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## PUBLIC NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON TECHNICAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION

HEARING

A public hearing on the facilities and opportunities for Technical and Higher Education, including a State University in Massachusetts, will be held in the Auditorium, State House, Boston, Mass., January 16 at 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

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KITCHEN MAN: white; single; clean type; to wash dishes and scrub at Sanatorium; Protestant only; one who does not smoke. Write for appointment, giving address and telephone number. 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

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WANTED—By January 15th, visiting French governess, Protestant, for week-day afternoons and all day Saturdays, for little girl in fifth grade. Address: L. 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

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EXPERIENCED woman would like position as companion to lady or general helper in private family; best references. Box Q-6, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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Phone 2845 8422 Atlantic Avenue

MME. SOPHIA  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
705 Boardwalk, St. Charles Hotel Block  
HARRY T. ESHBACH  
Interior Decorator  
906 Atlantic Ave. Phone 2947-W.

## East Orange

CRAMP'S ART STORE  
Greeting Cards  
Pictures—Framing  
513 Main Street Tel. Or. 157

BREAD CAKES PIES  
Baked Comparable to Your Own  
P. E. GILLING  
369 Central Ave. Phone 3832 Orange

Classified Advertisements in  
THE CHRISTIAN  
SCIENCE MONITOR  
bring results.  
Have 20 cent a line.

## NEW JERSEY

## East Orange

(Continued)

## FRANCIS LANG CO.

Plumbing, Heating  
Tin and Slate Roofing  
Metal Side Walls and Ceiling  
Orange 3105 378 Main Street

## PAINTING—PAPERHANGING

DANIEL E. VINES  
58 S. 20th Street Orange 4083-J

## Orange

Established 1890 Phone Orange 963

## ALBERT HORTON

Granite—Marble—Bronze  
Memorials  
Washington and Cleveland Streets

## Paterson

## PATERSON WELDING CO.

WELDING AND BRAZING  
of all kinds of Auto and Machinery Parts  
ALUMINUM A SPECIALTY  
Scored Cylinders Repaired and Machine Work  
202 Paterson Street  
Phone Lambert 4078. Res. Phone Verona 1886-R.

## DELICATESSEN

T. JONES  
424 Union Avenue Lambert 5836

## NEW YORK

## Far Rockaway

Thornell's Employment Agency  
1922 Cornaga Avenue  
Branch Office, Central Ave., Cedarhurst  
Tel. Far Rock. 3554 and 3196

## S. CHAMBERLAIN

GOWNS  
Mott. Ave., Opp. Post Office. P. R. 0949

## FOR FRESH FLOWERS

BERGMAN  
CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Far Rock. 048

## The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.

MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL  
Remsen Ave. Tel. Far Rockaway 376

## A. H. BROWER

The Shoe Store of the Rockaways  
234 Central Ave. Tel. 843 Far Rock.

## ALICE DUFRESNE

STATIONERY GIFTS  
1048 Central Avenue, Far Rockaway

## COURTESY FOR ALL

COURTEOUS REGARD FOR THE WANTS OF  
EVERY CUSTOMER IS THE RULE HERE.  
Bank of the Manhattan Company

## D. NACHT

UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR  
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3054

## BROWER

THE JEWELER  
Merchandise and Jewels That Are Right  
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 9220

## WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.

Real Estate and Insurance Agency  
1919 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

## Beermann's Market, Inc.

High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions  
1932 Cornaga Ave., Cedarhurst and Broadway  
Tel. Far Rockaway 327

## Fort Edward

FRED A. DAVIS  
Insurer and Reitor  
Crane Building FORT EDWARD, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

## Schenectady

(Continued)

## THE SCHENECTADY CLOTHING CO.

813-815 State Street  
Sam. Abley, Pres. Sam Jr., Treas.

## Kuppenheimer Clothes

Telephone 807 E. U. TROUT  
OLDFIELD-HOWE-PIRESTONE  
THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP  
THE QUALITY AND PRICE  
205 Erie Boulevard SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

## Buy Your Rubbers at the

ALLING RUBBER COMPANY  
Dealers in Sporting Goods and  
Automobile Tires and Supplies.  
254 STATE STREET  
GOODMAN'S BAKERY  
142 Jay Street  
Pastry and Delicatessen  
SAFETY-FIRST AGENCY  
Insurance in All Branches  
120 Wall Street Phone 330

## Syracuse

Every woman's store for coats, suits,  
furs and dresses at popular prices  
331 South Salina Street

## THE WILSON CO.

WAIST SPECIALISTS  
366 South Salina St.  
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

## DRESSES

SKIRTS

## NEW YORK

## White Plains

(Continued)

## Hunt's Leading Music House, Inc.

PIANOS, VICTROLAS, MUSIC  
114 Main Street Phone 308  
OPEN EVENINGS

## Yonkers

The Darling Gift Shop  
and Tea Room  
SOUTHERN COOKING  
811 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

## Lawrence, L. I.

Telephone Far Rockaway 1848  
WISE  
Exclusive Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker  
FURRIER  
High Class Dry Cleaning and Dyeing  
Lanox Building Central Avenue  
LAWRENCE, L. I.

## LAWRENCE—CEDARHURST PRESS

FINE JOB PRINTING  
Tel. F. R. 2111 Bayview Ave., Lawrence

## Woodmere, L. I.

KATZ BROS., PROPS.  
Tailors and Furriers for Men and Women.  
Irving Pl., nr. Broadway. Tel. Woodmere 3286.

## PENNSYLVANIA

## Harrisburg

"Say It With Flowers"  
THE BOUQUET SHOP  
318 Walnut Street  
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
ARTHUR L. HALL  
701-3 Telegraph Building  
Office Telephone Bell 734  
Dial 2470 Bell 5411-B

## CUSTOM MADE FOOTWEAR

FOR MEN AND WOMEN  
HERBERT PARTHMORE  
228 N. Third St.  
MILLER'S  
Popular Priced Shoes and Hosiery for  
Women.  
12 N. 3rd Street

## VIRGINIA

## Norfolk

CITY BANK &  
TRUST CO.  
159 GRANBY STREET  
NORFOLK, VA.  
Solicit Accounts  
"Christmas Savings Club Now Started" for 1923.  
You will be glad to receive a check just before  
Christmas.

## THE APEX ELECTRICAL

DISTRIBUTING CO.  
822 E. Freeman St. Tel. Dial 37029  
The Rotarex The Apex  
Electric Ironer Suction Cleaner  
The Rotarex Electric Washer

## THE MALVERN

SHOP  
Glove and Hosiery House  
Gloves for driving, street and dress.  
Imported English Sports Hose.  
138 Atlantic Street

## ENGLISH OVERCOATS

The famous BURBERRY'S and other  
noted LONDON-made great coats, ul-  
sters, overcoats, top coats and rain coats.

## C. C. JONES &amp; CO.

109 Plume St. NORFOLK, VA.  
Finest Custom Tailoring

## Willis-Smith &amp; Co. Inc.

Norfolk's Representative Furniture House  
Handling quality merchandise at  
unquestionably the Lowest Prices.  
TAEWELL AND DUKES STS.

## ANDREW'S BAKERY

Quality considered first in all of our  
goods. We make cakes, bread, pies,  
pastries, crullers, buns and other  
good things  
223 W. 12th St. 137 W. 12th St.  
PHONE 25630 PHONE 21909

## NORFOLK TRUNK FACTORY, INC.

Trunks, Leather Goods and Umbrellas  
149 Granby Street

## RESTAURANT

AND CONFECTIONERY  
HOWARD'S, Inc.  
200 Main Street

## GALE-FORD COMPANY

Incorporated  
Jewelers and Silversmiths  
220 Granby Street, Norfolk, Va.

## HORN'S ICE CREAM

IT'S QUALITY  
On Sale at Dealers  
Where Quality Counts!

## Richmond

HILLCREST LUNCHEON  
308 E. Grace Mad. 6878  
Residence 34658, 22736, 23390  
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery

## SANDERS—THE CLEANER

DYEING, CLEANING AND PRESSING  
119 East Main—Mad. 3728-W

## HANCOCK DRY GOODS CO.

"In the Heart of the Shopping District"  
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA  
Smart apparel for women and  
children, silks, dress goods and  
kindred lines.

## Advertisements by States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

An International Daily Newspaper Member A. B. C.  
Published in Boston and Read Throughout the World

## Progress

DURING the past twelve months the circulation of The Christian Science Monitor has increased at an average rate of more than 1,000 a week, and is now over 80,000.

ADVERTISING published in the Monitor during the same period shows an increase of \$140,000, compared with the preceding twelve months. Both advertising and circulation are continuing to increase steadily and at a gratifying rate.

This fact, and the figures given, are interesting because they prove that both the newspaper-reading public and the business world are realizing in increasing measure the beneficial influence of The Christian Science Monitor, not only in the field of journalism, but in all human activities.

## Classified Advertisements—Europe

Minimum Space for Classified Advertisements, Three Lines

## TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

Kensington 470 (Town Dept.)  
Kensington 6202 (Country Dept.)

## Stuart Hepburn &amp; Co.



TELEGRAMS: "Appraisal, Knightsbridge"

ESTATE AGENTS, SURVEYORS

39-41 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge,  
S. W. 3.

SPECIALISTS IN  
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED  
HOUSES & FLATS

In Knightsbridge and Vicinity

AUCTIONS: Periodical sales of property & effects.  
SURVEYING: Town & Country at moderate fees.  
VALUATIONS: In Town & Country by qualified staff.  
INSURANCES: In Town & Country for all purposes.

## THE HOUSE BUREAU

M. A. RYAN

Houses—Flats—Offices

251 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3

Phone Kensington 2747

## FOR SALE

WARWICKSHIRE  
FREEHOLD, VACANT POSSESSION.

Easy reach of Rugby, Leamington Spa, and Warwick. Railway Station 1 1/2 miles. Situated at Hill End, Leamington Spa, well-built residence containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, two bedrooms, bathroom, etc.; facilities for two extra bedrooms; grounds of 4 1/2 acres, including gardens, orchard, greenhouse, lawn, tennis court, outbuildings, garage, extensive poultry house, pig sty, etc.; drainage system, etc. Apply Mrs. PRICE-HUGHES, Hill, near Rugby. Full particulars and photographs on request.

## PATENT FOR SALE

Owner of British Patent 167181 relating to Collapsible Trousers. Desires to dispose of. R. N. CHARLTON, 21 Arboretum St., Derby, England.

## ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM to let in business woman's flat; two minutes' walk to Court Station; lady engaged during day; preferred; furnished; electric light; gas; fire; ring; hot-water; electric light; 23s. weekly; no linen; bath; 44 Bath St., S.W. 1, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## TO LET

TO LET to lady, half flat, furnished, large sitting, one double bedroom, use of kitchen and bathroom (gas); electric light; central heating; gas cooking; garage; half-acre garden; ideal for boating and bathing; owner only occupies; out all day; 20s. weekly; seven by appointment; evenings or weekends; garage if required. Apply Mrs. CAPPEL, 10 Lower Redington Rd., Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

TO LET, unfurnished, yearly tenancy only, charming 3-roomed house, electric light, central heating, gas cooking; garage; half-acre garden; rent £130; Oxford County, Apply Mrs. CAPPEL, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

FURNISHED house to let April, May, June; two reception, four bedrooms, electric light and power; gas cooking; every convenience. Write Mrs. Bexhill Lodge, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex.

COMFORTABLE furnished sitting and bedroom; suit lady or gentleman; in country near Eastbourne; terms considered; apply Mrs. CAPPEL, 20 Lower Redington Rd., Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

## SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES wanted in London and Provinces to sell hosiery, knitted goods, etc., direct to public; business connection essential; reasonable possibilities of establishing; applicants must be prepared to display on certain days; will be specially considered; salary and commission if whole time devoted, otherwise commission only. Apply Mrs. CAPPEL, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## TEACHERS

JOHN ADAMS, TENOR of Leeds Festival, Bach Choir, Royal Albert Hall, Queen's Hall, Coventry, etc. Lessons in VOICE PRODUCTION, SINGING and SPEECH. 65, Wood Lane, Putney, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 487.

Singer and Teacher  
MADAME MARIANNE GOLDIE  
Genuine "H. H. Cantor" method.  
Studio: 14, Hanover St., London, W. Letters only, 27, Southwold Mansions, London, W. 8.

SINGING LESSONS BY  
ESTHER WILLOUGHBY  
(Pupil of Mme. Blanche Marchand)  
at 55, Great Ormond St., W. C. 1 and  
The School of Music, Redhill, Surrey.

LADY TEACHER (training & experience), accepts daily engagements; French, Italian, German, English, Latin, Greek, etc. Apply Mrs. CAPPEL, 20 Lower Redington Rd., Hampton Wick, Middlesex.

ONE who is a thoroughly trained, successful teacher of young children, a good needlewoman, well-organized, and a reader, seeks daily engagements; London. Box 8265, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

DR. YORKE TROTTER'S RHYTHMIC METHOD of Musical Training  
Piano, Violin, Voice, etc. Private Lessons. Mrs. E. Trotter, 14, Hanover St., London, W. 1. Box 1827, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MRS. BETTY GRUNDY  
Pupil of SEVICK of Prague  
Gives lessons in violin playing at Crane's Studios, Hanover Street, Liverpool. For terms apply ORCHARD DENE, Rainhill, Lancashire.

LADY TEACHER (experienced) seeks, post, school or family; English subjects; fluent French and Italian; natural sciences; good testimonials. C. G. LIVENAY, 35, Weymouth Road, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING. Private lessons given by exp. 100 secretary in the evening. Box 8260, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EXPERT language teacher, university degree, phonetic training French and English, adults and children. Almée d'Henriette, 72, Upper Gloucester Place, London, N. W. 1.

CARE of little children, play and first lessons (morning); personal references. CATHERINE SCHIEL, 33, Glastonbury Road, Baron's Court, W. 14.

PUPIL'S SHORTHAND—Theoretical individual instruction a specialty; terms on application. A. M. PLUMMER, Westbury Ter., London, W. 2.

LESSONS in elocution and public speaking. Box 8880, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

PRIVATE classes in the British Museum. Apply to Miss Sara Patterson, 74, King's Road, London, S. W. 3.

## HELP WANTED

DOMESTIC help required for small, easily-run house in Tottenham, Kent; all duties, including plain cooking; 2 in family; Box 8804, The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Small Private Residential Hotel  
Two minutes from Earl's Court Station; inclusive terms from 3 guineas. For particulars apply E. W. The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2, or Mrs. E. W. WILKINSON, 37, Weymouth Road, Blackheath, London, S. E. 3.

LADY receives paying guests in her charming home, Kensington, facing private gardens; every comfort, good cooking, liberal table, constant hot water, telephone; from 25s. per week. The Christian Science Monitor, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

A TEMPORARY home for quiet study, also for those needing care and attention. Apply by letter or phone to Mrs. ARTHUR STROUT, 62, Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W. 11, Park 3140.

## NORFOLK HOUSE

30, Bedford Place, London—Large, pleasant rooms, good food, constant hot water, central heating. Tel. Museum 3514.

GUERNSEY—Paying guests received, charge of children taken, by gentleman. Particulars obtained from SERVICE BUREAU, 30, Brompton Road, London, S. W. 3.

HOME for those desiring rest and quiet, experienced attention. 16 Elmfield Road, Bromley, Kent. Phone 838 Bromley.

LOVING CARE & guidance offered in comfortable home, near Mrs. HERRIDGE, Holly Lodge, Berkswell, near Coventry, Warwickshire, U.N.C. 2. Phone 250.

HIGH CLASS Boarding House, Excellent cuisine. 20, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. Phone: 4265 Park.

## Countries and Cities

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

## AUSTRALIA

## Sydney

DAVID JONES LTD.  
A leading Sydney House for modernity, speed, reliability.  
FASHION GOODS  
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING  
OPPOSITE GPO SYDNEY

## Fine Footwear

FOR  
Men Women Children

We are experts in the correct fitting of footwear and have a reputation for value which we appreciate more than the business it brings. A trial is solicited.

## CALLAGHAN &amp; SON

395 George Street, Sydney, Australia

## RAINE AND HORNE

SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS  
ATTORNEYS, ESTATE AGENTS  
VALUERS, ESTATE AGENTS  
RENTS AND INTEREST, Etc. Collected  
ESTATES MANAGED

## PRINTING

STATIONERY BOOKBINDING

We will serve you faithfully, and at a moderate price.  
WILLIAM BROOKS & CO. Ltd.  
117 Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

## POULLARS LIMITED

Dyers and Dry Cleaners

116 King Street, SYDNEY

## COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

Fire and Marine. Funds exceed £2,000,000. Pitt and Hunter Streets, SYDNEY.

## INSURE WITH AN AUSTRALIAN COMPANY

THE VICTORIA

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

83 PITT STREET, SYDNEY

## VALE &amp; PEARSON

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS

2, Castlereagh St., one door from Hunter St. SYDNEY

## W. NICHOLSON

HIGHER-CLASS TAILOR AND COSTUME MAKER

No. 8A Castlereagh Street, SYDNEY

## Ladies' Tailor and Costume

MISS HORWOOD

Denison Chambers, 380 George Street, SYDNEY

## CANADA

## Calgary

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

## THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1883

A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.

Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.

## BINNINGS LIMITED

CALGARY CANADA

## EXCLUSIVE STYLES

in Women's Suits, Dresses and Wraps

Phonograph Press Co.

Fresh Cut Flowers

GERALD GIBSON LIMITED

FLORIST

CALGARY—ALBERTA

Phone M. 6204

## Imperial Mercantile Agency (Bonded)

COLLECTION SPECIALISTS

300 N. W. Travellers Bldg., Calgary, Alberta. Phone M. 6819

## BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY AND Wedding Gifts

DIER SPARKLING, LTD.

808 1st Street West

Phone M. 4043

## EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

KRAFT THE FURRIER

1211 First St. West

Est. 1908

## FRANK MOSSOP

For Satisfaction in Groceries. Two Stores.

Phone M. 1835

Cor. 13 Ave. and 5 St. E.

Phone M. 2954

Cor. 14 Ave. and 5 St. E.

## Advertisements by Countries and Cities

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

## CANADA

## Edmonton

THE  
Edmonton Journal  
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.  
EDMONTON JOURNAL LTD.  
Edmonton, Alberta. Canada.

## Hamilton

IN THE FAMOUS NIAGARA PENINSULA

## The Spectator

ESTABLISHED 1840  
"The City of Hamilton—often described as the 'Birmingham' of 'Pittsburgh' of Canada, has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.  
For 77 years the Spectator has been a leading daily newspaper in this territory.

## Montreal

## SOUTHAM PRESS LIMITED

AT 128 BLEURY ST.

Offers its many facilities for the production of good printing and lithographing.

## Ottawa

In the Capital of Canada

## The Citizen

which was established in 1844, is considered an effective advertising medium.  
Rates on application.  
"The Citizen aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

## Fisher

The Shop of Fashion Craft

110-112 Sparks Street

## Intosh &amp; Watts

The China Hall

245-247 Bank St. Lg. 247

Phone 4049 Queen

## Fine Shoes and Hosiery

Gales &amp; Co.

Union Bank Bldg., Sparks St.

G. ROY TETZEL, Mgr.

## Fine Period Furniture

Exact Reproductions

STEWART &amp; COMPANY

Rideau Street

MRS. M. J. FERRIS STEWART

Burrows' Course of Music

STUDIO: 127 BELL STREET

## WEAR

MASSON'S SHOES

RODGER &amp; FYFFE

501 Bank Street

HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES

Tel. 2329-2327 Car.

## SUTHERLAND &amp; PARKINS

129 SPARKS ST.

HIGHER-CLASS GROCERIES

AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

## Saskatoon

## WALTER J. WESTON

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Commercial Audits, Investigations

Income Tax Procedure

Central Chambers

SASKATOON, SASK.

## Tearooms

"FAREWELL'S"

Send a box of our chocolates to your friends.

111 Second Ave., SASKATOON, SASK.

## ATTORNEY &amp; BARRISTER

R. H. MILLIKEN

Canada Bldg., Saskatoon, Sask.

## VALLANCE FUEL CO.

Opposite Hudson's Bay, Second Ave.

Phone 2229

## COAL AND WOOD

GEO. C. PALMER

L. R. A. M. L. S. M. L. T. S. C.

Phone, Theory Building, Cornerpoint.

Pupils prepared for any examination.

## Toronto

Mrs. Allan Smith

Importers of

LADIES' HATS

144-146 YONGE STREET

Toronto

CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR ADVERTISING

NORRIS-PATTERSON LIMITED

ADVERTISING AGENCY

"IT'S ALL IN THE SERVICE"

SEND YOUR BUNDLES TO

LANGLEY'S LIMITED

CLEANERS AND DYERS

New Plant—Modern Methods—Hill 8000

240 Spadina Road

Flower Phone M. 6204

WOMAN'S BAKERY

CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

430 College St., 1401, 270 College St., C. 3027

Why not ring in your order to the

PURITAN LAUNDRY, Limited

COLLEGE 814

ERNEST C. PETZER

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC

801 Kent Bldg., Ad. 4142

TORONTO

MISS D. WAINWRIGHT

Public Stenographer

1710 Royal Bank Building

SYDNEY ADGEY

Real Estate and Insurance

North Toronto and Danforth Properties.

1810 Danforth Avenue. Phone Beach 4707-W.

## CANADA

## Toronto

## SOUTHAM PRESS LIMITED

19 Duncan Street

TORONTO

Through our Merchandising Service we aim to give valuable sales assistance to distributors in the Canadian field and to make every expenditure on advertising literature productive of results.

## Producers of PLEASANT MONDAYS

JEMI FINCHER

TORONTO WASH LAUNDRY CO.

TORONTO, Ont. Phone Park 5280

Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Gloves

in pleasing variety. POPULAR PRICES. Our service, store, goods and values make shopping a pleasure.

Visit us.

Hoolough

380 Yonge Street, Toronto

## Vancouver, B. C.

## DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

VANCOUVER

## General Department Store Service

Edna Munro Robb

THE ART OF SINGING.

Studio, Music and Art Building

Residence: Royal Alexandra Hotel.

## ENGLAND

## Bexhill-on-Sea

SOUTH VIEW

PRIVATE HOTEL

1, MARINE MANIONS.

Excellent position facing sea. Every comfort, gas fires in bedrooms.

TERMS FROM 2 1/2 GUINEAS

## Birmingham

Telephone Central 3068.

## MR. EDGAR TURNER

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHER

Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc.

38, Beechwood Road, Beech Lanes, Birmingham.

## Spirilla Corsetieres

MISS BULL &amp; BRADSHAW

16, Oxford Road, Edlington

14, Hanton Road, Gravelly Hill

Heating Stores in great variety for Coal.

16, MARKET PLACE, DERBY

## Blackpool

H. J. DREW

BUTCHER

3, Bolton Street, South Shore.

Only one kind of Meat sold.

Noted for Home-cured Irish Hams and Bacon.

New Lamb Legs.

MISS G. NUTTALL

20, Warbeck Hill Rd., Blackpool

## ADVERTISEMENTS BY COUNTRIES AND CITIES

Minimum Space for "Countries and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

## ENGLAND

## Leeds

**MOTOR SERVICE**  
Automobile Engineer & Agent  
**FRANCIS E. COX**  
Alfred Street (Behind Grand Restaurant)  
BOAR LANE, LEEDS.  
Tel: 25118. Wire "Hudex."

AGENT FOR  
HUDSON  
DAIMLER  
WOLSELEY  
STANDARD  
Expert Service for all makes of Cars.



GLASS, CHINA AND CUTLERY  
SHOWROOMS

8 & 10 NEW BRIGGATE  
LEEDS

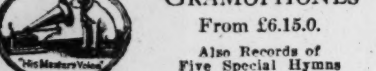
**E. BARROWS & SON**  
19, Commercial Street, Leeds.

High Class Ladies' Gents' and  
Children's Footwear  
AGENTS FOR  
FOOTFORM, BECTIVE AND NORVIC  
BOOTS AND SHOES.

**M. LUCAS & CO.**  
Manufacturing Furriers

Woodhouse Lane, Leeds  
GOOD ALUE ASSURED  
Telephone No. 27287

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"



**GRAMOPHONES**  
From £6.15.0.  
Also Records of  
Five Special Hymns

**J. W. SYKES**  
22, Albion Place, Briggate, Leeds

**STEMBRIDGE & CO., Ltd.**  
PRINTING & STATIONERY  
Top of Albion Place, Leeds  
Phone 24605 Leeds

**A. E. ASTBURY**  
PAINTER & DECORATOR  
22 Edwin Road, Hyde Park, Leeds

**Leytonstone**  
**GEORGE J. YOUNG**  
Leytonstone, London, E. 11.

**ARTISTIC  
WALL PAPERS**

**J. CATLEY & SON**  
Motor Garage, Overhauled and Repaired.  
Selly Road, Leytonstone, E. 11.  
Telephone: Maryland 1979.  
Night Telephone: Waunder 18.

**Liverpool**

**HERBERT HUGHES & Co.**  
House Furnishers and Upholsterers  
557, Southdown Road, Liverpool

Personal attention to enquiries.  
Estimates and Orders.

TELEPHONE: WAVERTREE 180

**GOW & POWELL, LTD.**  
BUILDING, DECORATING AND FURNISHING  
CONTRACTORS  
61, Maest Street, 38, Hertford Road  
LIVERPOOL. BOOZLE  
Phone Royal 3168. Phone Booze 1582

**THIERRY**  
6 Bold Street, LIVERPOOL  
Established 1820  
Court and Military Bootmakers

**DAVIES**  
"THE GOLDEN HAND"  
79, Church Street, Liverpool

**SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS  
TO GENTLEMEN**

FORWARDING AGENT  
Warehousing, Clerical Service,  
Messengers, Supplies, IRENE CARR-OWEN,  
16, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, Liverpool,  
Royal 5335.

**HOLGATE'S**  
IRONMONGERS  
NEW PREMISES  
Eberle Street and Leather Lane, off Dale Street

**EDITH HIBBARD**  
MILLINERY, GOWNS,  
BLOUSES and LINGERIE  
25, Bannett Street, Liverpool

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

## Arthur Bouchier Appears in a New Version of "Treasure Island"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 29.—AN ADAPTATION of Robert Louis Stevenson's story, "Treasure Island," by James Bernard Fagan, is being presented at the Strand Theater, London. The cast:

Long John Silver..... Arthur Bouchier  
Captain Billy Bones..... Frank Bertram  
Isaac Hands..... Reginald Bach  
Ben Gunn..... Charles Groves  
Squire Trelawney..... Belandine Powell  
Dr. Livesey..... Halliwell Hobbs  
Captain Smollett..... Harvey Adams  
Supervisor Dance..... Edmund Kennedy  
Mrs. Hawkins..... Beatrice Wilson  
Jim..... Frederick Peisley

Robert Louis Stevenson first wrote his now world famous "Treasure Island" under the name of "The Sea Cook," for a boys' magazine, and was instructed to omit anything in the nature of an oath! "Buccaneers without oaths!" he humorously wrote to a friend—"Bricks without straw!" He did not see how it was to be done and yet he did it, and did it so well that "Treasure Island" has held, and probably will hold the first place among books about buccaneers. The secrets of its success lie not so much in the pictures, excellent though they be of the bold, bad buccaneers; so much as in that of the delightful boy hero, Jim Hawkins; so often in scrapes of his own seeking, yet not only invariably getting himself out of them, but incidentally saving his companions. Then there is the wonderful charm of that plausible rogue, Long John Silver. These two characters, and the splendid style and breeziness with which it is written, go far to make the lasting success of the book. Moreover, the good triumphs over the bad at every turn, except perhaps, in the case of Long John Silver, who seems to get off very cheaply, but perhaps his day of reckoning is yet to come. Very early in the book Long John has a great laugh over his temporarily forgotten "score," but one wonders whether in the long run the laugh will not be on the other side.

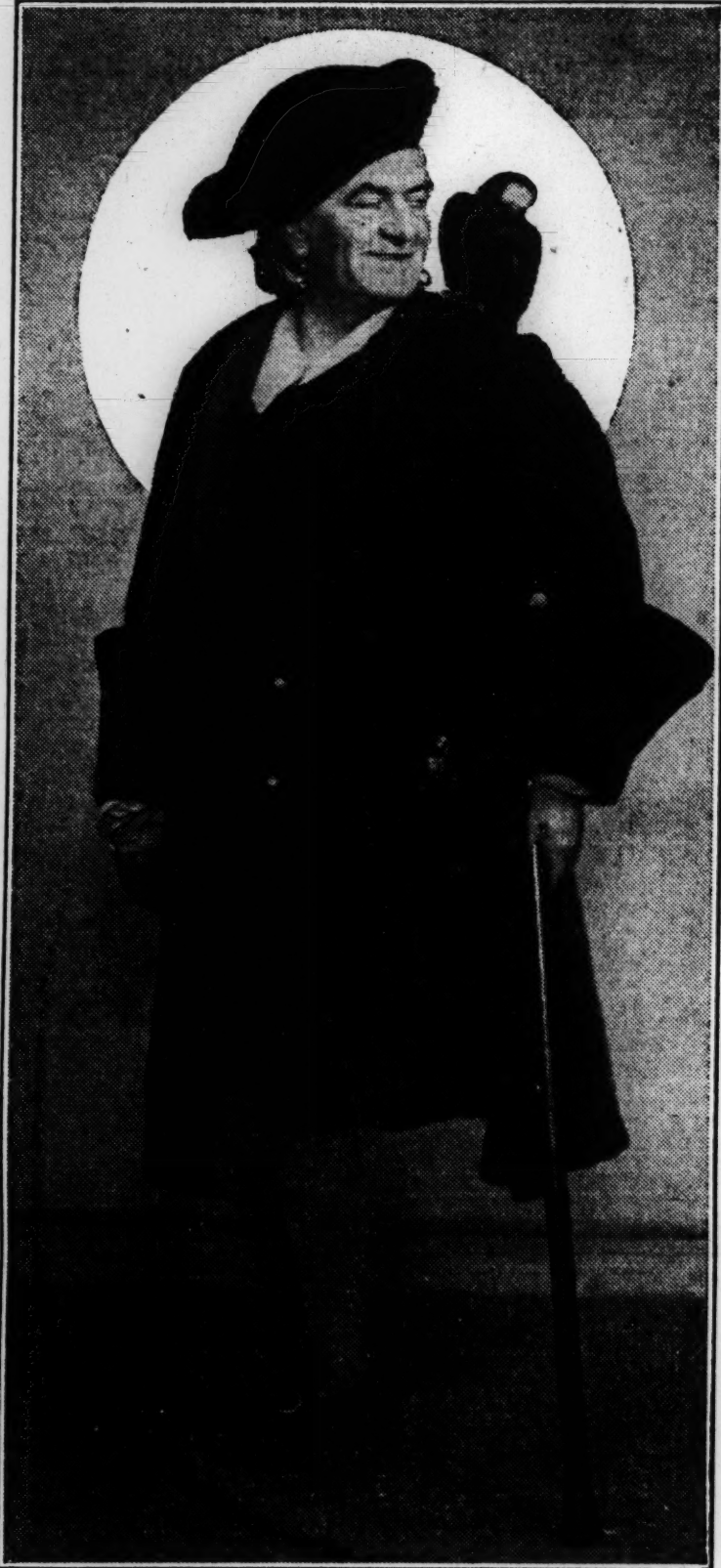
Long John and Hawkins are the making of the book as they are the making of the play; and the playing of them is worthy of the writing. Higher praise could not be given. Long John Silver, he of the crutch and the face like a ham, is played by Arthur Bouchier, who brings out all the plausibility and charm of the rogue; with here and there dark hints of the lurking danger. Since his performance of Henry VIII, Arthur Bouchier has done nothing so good; and indeed, there is something similar in the two characters. As Jim Hawkins, Frederick Peisley will be the envy of every school boy who sees this play, and surely every school boy will see it.

Next to these two performances rank those of Charles Groves as Ben Gunn and Black Dog. His Black Dog is admirable, and his Ben Gunn something more. Then come the Pew and Israel Hands of Reginald Bach, both gems of the purest Stevenson. The Dr. Livesey, Capt. Smollett, and Squire Trelawney of Halliwell Hobbs, Harvey Adams and Belandine Powell were as good; and so on right through a long cast—not a single character out of the picture.

Mrs. Hawkins, the mother of Jim, was well played by Beatrice Wilson. Nor must Cap'n Flint, the parrot, be forgotten, capably played by himself with a little assistance of stage of a ventriloquist nature. The only scene in the play which seems to misfire a little is that of the fight in the log hut. But to a certain extent stage fights must always misfire, and in this in-

stance the gaps are easily filled in by the audience.

The adaptation is made by James Bernard Fagan, who fortunately, in this instance, has employed the scissors rather than the pen, and the little dialogue that he has written has the true Stevensonian smack. A little transportation of scene is, of course, necessary. Those breathless conferences in the little cabin where Captain



Arthur Bouchier as Long John Silver

Smollett states his suspicions, which Jim Hawkins later confirms, have force, to be held on the open deck. Ben Gunn has to be brought into the log house; but except for one or two little incidents, such as these, Bernard Fagan has done his self-effacing duty well, and would perhaps have done it better still if he had withstood the temptation to respond to the loud cries of "Author" at the fall of the curtain.

"Treasure Island" like "Alice in Wonderland," long a classic of the children's library, appears now to have taken its place alongside of that book, and "Peter Pan," as a classic of the children's stage.

## The Staging of "Johannes Kreisler"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—FORMING impressions of persons we have heard a great deal about—then meeting them and comparing notes is an ever interesting experience. The early notes sometimes tally and sometimes they are far astray from the facts. The man that we have pictured from description as a hard-headed business man often turns out to be a sincere art fancier, an author of distinction sometimes seems commonplace at close range and a humorous pen is often directed by a pessimist.

For the past six months the Selwyns have been steadily sending out notices relating to the details of the American production of the Berlin theatrical sensation "Johannes Kreisler." Among the notices there were frequent references to the fact that the machinery for making the rapid changes of stage settings (41 scenes are played within the usual length of time for an evening's performance) had been invented by the Norwegian, Svend Gade. The word "machinery" had made its impression and by the time the play had opened at the Apollo Theater the constant repetition of the words inventor and machinery had become a sort of man of steel.

In spite of such negative pre-impression, however, the visit of the man who had made possible to America such a production, seemed important enough to warrant the request for an interview with him by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. As the American people are sure to hear a great deal about Mr. Gade in the near future it may be well to state immediately that he is not a machinist, not an inventor and not a man of steel; that he is a scholar, a painter and a most enthusiastic and distinguished stage director.

"The designing of the machinery for 'Johannes Kreisler' was merely incidental to my duties as a stage director," he said. "The necessity of the play called for 41 scenes. Well, what was I to do? You know in the theater when a play calls for 41 scenes or anything else, we have to find a way to do it. I just thought out the way, that is all." Svend Gade is one of those stage directors who believe that the only difference between the difficult and the impossible in the theater is that it takes a little longer to do the impossible.

"I hope in time to clear the impression in America that I am just an inventor of stage machinery. The fact is, that my greatest happiness is in producing great and beautiful plays."

For many years Mr. Gade has directed important productions in different parts of Europe. His Ibsen and Strindberg productions are looked upon as standards—his designs for the stage settings for "Peer Gynt" were copied in many quarters. The first production on any stage of two of Strindberg's plays, "Advent" and "Dream Play," were directed by Mr. Gade, and he was in charge of the two hundredth anniversary celebration of the Royal Theater at Copenhagen.

"I am so glad to be in America," he continued. "I knew that I was going to like it, but I did not realize how much. I do not want to go back. Do you know I think there is a close bond of sympathy between the American and the Scandinavian? I feel perfectly at home here. We laugh at the same kind of comedy; you do. I think the same kind of sense of humor draws people more closely together, do you not think so? Your theater audiences are very interest-



Svend Gade, Who Devised a Special Stage for "Johannes Kreisler"

ing to me. They are so quick, so enthusiastic. For several days I have had passage booked for Mrs. Gade and myself to sail for Europe. We expected to leave this week, going to Hamburg, Holland and then to London, where in turn I am expected to do 'Peer Gynt,' 'Dream Play,' and then 'Johannes Kreisler' at the Drury Lane Theater. Well, this morning I accepted an invitation to go at once to Los Angeles and assist in the making of the photoplay of Miss Mary Pickford in 'Faust.' I am very happy because this gives me an opportunity to work a little longer in America."

P. L. S.

**The Havana Theaters**  
Theatrical activity in Cuba, which is to say Havana, seems to be unusual, prompted no doubt by the arrival in Havana of Benavente and his present favorite leading actress, Lola Membrives, as well as by the presence of the noted Sicilian, Grasso, and the much-admired Argentine actor, Enrique Arellano. With them these personages have brought a diverse array of plays that provide the Havana playgoers with examples of the varied currents of the modern stage. Benavente's repertory, of course, is in itself a mirror of modern dramaturgy; Grasso's Sicilian productions represent a different corner of the Latin thought and feeling; Señor Arellano is making the deepest impression with one of Florencio Sánchez's most discussed plays, "Los Derechos de la Salud."

The Havana critics, comparing the

## The Ulster Players

DUBLIN, Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Recently there has been at the local Gaiety Theater in Dublin a company of players, playing to packed houses, who designate themselves "The Ulster Players." The members of the company, though amateurs, possess individually talent, and being natives of the Six Counties Area interpret the northern dialect with true flavor and with a keen sense of satire so characteristic of the race. These Ulster Players in practice do more to help unite the North and South than most of the politicians on either side do. They depict the true nature of their countrymen and women and when they do touch on burning controversies, which cannot be avoided when writing about Irish life, they have the insight to present them from the human side and not from the narrow angle of a political party. The play "Thompson in Tir na n'og," written by one of their company—Gerald McNamara—brings out this human factor. He has written a play dealing with every issue upon which North and South are at loggerheads and yet he has handled it so that Orangemen and Sinn Féiners alike are convulsed with helpless laughter.

The plays produced here by these players during the past two weeks "The Drone," "Love and Land," "The Throwbacks," etc., all written by Irishmen, have a special merit for southern audiences in that they introduce the ordinary Ulsterman who is well worth knowing.

## THEATRICAL

## NEW YORK

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## A Message in Season

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON, Dec. 22.—NOW that it is my privilege to enter the portals of this journal of light and leading, I would begin with what I would term my confession of faith.

My pennant flies "Independence"; my aim is candor combined with fairness; my enthusiasm for the theater despite more than forty years of service is still aflame; my belief in the future of the English theater is unshaken.

The cry is: The British Drama is sick unto death. How often have we not heard it, how often has the moribund not rallied to new life? We heard it in the eighties and nineties, Jones, Barrie, Galsworthy, Chamberlain to name but a few—came; we heard it in the nineties and Wilde and Shaw came in the wake of Ibsen and flooded the world of the theater with wit and thought and insight; we heard it at the beginning of the new century when Granville Barker arose from Manchester, a woman, Miss Horniman, at the helm, sailed an argosy manned by freshmen, the Galsworthies, the Houghtons, the Brighouses, the young generation knocking at the door with a new formula, new ideas; we heard it shortly before the war and from Ireland blew the bracing breeze of Synge, of Lady Gregory, of St. John Ervine; we heard it after the war and then there was some ground for anxiety, though not for despair.

Wars are the enemies of art as well as of the people; they produce new plays with a purpose—war plays; they, in the aftermath of ill-digested creases, engender mediocrity; they create unfavorable economic circumstances and, on the part of the critics in their wish to be helpful, undue leniency, acclaiming as swan the poorest goose.

Yes, we were too lenient. We were told by the managers that the theater was in crisis and in peril, that rents, labor, salaries, had increased to such an extent, that not only Shakespeare but every play of quality would spell ruin.

We believed it, we were bamboozled, and it was not true, for in the honeymoon of peace, the people flocked indiscriminately in those days to the theater and filled the coffers; yet we critics purblind went on for a long time to praise! praise! praise! Then came the rude awakening; the re-

venge of public opinion for a chain of indifferent plays; the "slump" unprecedented and the vae victis cry—nemesis is at the gates.

But it is merely a trance; within the British theater is sound. Its acting is better than ever—it has the best actors in the world—what it needs is actresses of temperament. It has producers, such as Basil Dean and Playfair in London, Filmer in Birmingham, who are men of insight, observation and knowledge. It has the plays—if the managers would but seek them. But discovery is not in their line; it is left to private pioneers and stage societies—did not one of the recent Sundays produce a new man and the masterpiece "The Rumour" by C. K. Munro?

The bane of the British theater is not barrenness of talent; it is commercialism—or if it sounds less harsh, the struggle to make two ends meet, for theatrical enterprise in these days is a vertiginous speculation. And so long as there is not one single playhouse in the kingdom which is en-

tirely beyond the shadow of the box office—for even the Old Vic has its struggles—we shall wall and wallow in semi-darkness. For good work does not necessarily mean great money and art cannot live on air, nor can all of too facile public be induced to appreciate of what is great and good and beautiful, unless it be properly trained. England spends millions on education—why not give one million of it for national theaters which are the greatest educational forces of all?

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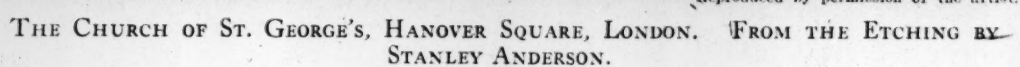
## *George Eliot's Observation of Nature*

At Aunt Giggie's, for example, the peacocks, the pullets and geese loaded incessantly to the child Maggie to unusually big. In fact there was nothing there that was "quite common." On the other hand a pleasant day in the life of Mrs. Transome was provocative of a complaint that betrays that lady's fearless character. "A woman's hopes," said she "are woven of sunbeams—a shadow annihilates them." Quite otherwise did this woman's devoted and uncommon maid Denner sum up her attitude to

Surely humanity is full of human nature and there's much for thought and wonder in the world.  
—James Edward Ward, in "The Wayfarer."

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True, it is the exception rather than the rule for George Eliot to permit herself thus to revel in a luxurious garden. Far oftener it is the humble, homely scene, but always it is the humanized as opposed to the merely picturesque which moves her. It is her delight to discover and to set before us faithfully the abiding beauty in the simplest, even the most seemingly commonplace scenes.

—HENRY KENDALL.

—HUMBERT WOLFE, in *The Spectator*

Many persons trained in right, economical ways of human living, expending their money in the most advantageous ways, never think of the great gain that would also come from the right use of their time. One of the commandments of the Mosaic

À la page 230 de "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Addy dit: "Le succès dans la vie dépend de l'effort persistant, de l'emploi avantageux de chaque moment, plus que de l'aucune autre chose." Elle dit aussi loin: "Toutes les personnes qui ont eu du succès l'ont obtenu par un travail assidu; en attendant à profit les moments avant que ceux-ci ne changent en heures,—heures que d'autres concourent peut-être à la recherche des plaisirs. Elles passent point de temps en pure oisiveté, à parler sur ne rien dire."

Let love for God and man be our incentive in daily living; and we may be sure, if divine Love is guiding, our eyes will be opened to see error, whatever it may be, and to overcome it. Each obstacle to the putting off of "the old man" and the putting on of the perfect man, according to the "pattern shewed to thee in the mount," will be mastered as we make Love the motive power. We are brothers and sisters, engaged in the great warfare of overcoming seeming evil within our own consciousness; and we do not need to be discouraged or dismayed when error is uncovered, but to rejoice, for sooner or later all must waken to man's true existence in God, divine Mind.

Que l'Amour pour Dieu et pour l'homme soit le mobile de notre vie journalière; et nous pouvons être certain que si l'Amour divin nous guide, nous ne nous tromperons pas, nous ne serons jamais en deffiance de la vérité, nous ne verrons l'erreur, quelle qu'elle puisse être, et nous la surmonterons. Dans la mesure où nous ferons de l'Amour notre force motrice, tout ce qui s'oppose au dépouillement "du vieux" homme et au revêtement de l'homme parfait, suivant le "modèle qui t'a été montré sur la montagne", sera vaincu. Nous sommes des frères et des sœurs, livrant le grand combat qui consiste à triompher du prétendu mal dans notre conscience; nous ne devons pas nous décourager ni nous effrayer lorsque l'erreur est dévolée, mais nous réjouissons car il faut tôt ou tard, que nous nous réveillons tous à l'existence véritable de l'homme en Dieu, l'Entendement divin.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The buzzard sails his level circles o'er the wood,  
Beneath, aspire the slender, plummy tree-tops;  
The morning is for them and him, and for the heart  
That reads the secret, hidden in the open sunlight.

MARGARET TROISI CAMPBELL.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1923

## EDITORIALS

THE inaugural addresses of two governors of states of the American Union, who were elected under circumstances that gave to them peculiar political prominence, show so marked a divergence of opinion and policy concerning a hotly controverted issue in American politics that a comparison is both interesting and important.

### Which Speaks for the Right?

Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, a Tammany Democrat, with a record of business efficiency in an earlier administration, was re-elected last fall, over an unexceptionable Republican candidate, by a majority which stands as the record for size. Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, a Progressive Republican, an inheritor of the Roosevelt tradition, was also elected by an enormous majority, although as his state is always overwhelmingly Republican the impressive feature of his victory was not his success in the election, but in winning the nomination over the opposition of the old line organization of his party. Governor Pinchot's inaugural address was delivered today, at noon, Governor Smith's on the 1st of January.

Each of these gentlemen surveys the field of government and of executive authority widely. There is a certain interest perhaps attaching to the fact that Governor Smith's address filled a full page of a newspaper, while Governor Pinchot managed to dispose of almost as many issues in a column and a half. The professional politician is apt to use a multitude of words to conceal his meaning.

But upon the very vital question of the enforcement of the law, and particularly that law which springs out of the effort of the people of the United States to break the grip of the liquor power upon the Government and upon society, neither of these eminent executives can be accused of concealment of his purpose.

Governor Pinchot is emphatically for the enforcement of the law by every agency which he can bring to that endeavor.

Governor Smith finds in the concerted and brazen effort to evade and violate the law no suggestion that he should attempt to enforce it, but rather a reason for the law's annulment.

Governor Pinchot declares for the suppression of the lawbreaker—Governor Smith for the suppression of the law.

This contrast is the more important because the two states, whose executives thus speak, are the two greatest commonwealths of the American Union. It has the more significance because the two men from whom these utterances proceed stand today as possible candidates for the presidency of the United States. It is well that at the outset of their endeavors to attain this great prize they should thus clearly indicate to what force in the Nation each appeals.

This is so grave an issue in American politics that The Christian Science Monitor feels it proper to publish here, in full, the utterances of each of these governors upon the question of the enforcement of the prohibition law. It asks its readers to study and compare these utterances, and, without the prejudice which might proceed from knowledge of other circumstances affecting the availability of either man for high political office, judge of their respective merits from their own utterances.

Governor Pinchot says:

Power and responsibility for enforcing the Volstead Law rest in the Nation and also in the State. Under the Eighteenth Amendment the two have concurrent jurisdiction. Both are at fault for the intolerable situation which confronts us.

A general conviction exists throughout this Commonwealth not only that the Volstead Act is not enforced but that no vigorous effort has ever been made to enforce it. Our people have seen men known to be opposed to the enforcement of the law selected to compel obedience to it on the part of others. They are told that appointments to the position of enforcement agent are treated as political spoils, and that politicians opposed to all that the law stands for are permitted to name such agents. They believe that persons high in official place are constantly and openly violating the spirit if not the letter of the law, and winking at its violation by others. They understand that liquor is sold almost as freely and openly as it was before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment.

With such beliefs in mind, the people are necessarily led to conclude that the law is systematically disregarded by those whose peculiar duty it is to respect or enforce it, and in consequence the general disregard for all law grows steadily worse.

I regard the present flagrant failure to enforce the Volstead Law as a blot on the good name of Pennsylvania and the United States. If allowed to continue it will amount to a serious charge against the fitness of our people for genuine self-government. I share in the belief that no determined concerted effort to enforce the law has yet been made, and I propose not only to press with all my power for the abolition of the saloon but also to make sure that the Government of this State takes its full and effective part in such an effort.

Pennsylvania must either control the criminals who are openly breaking the law or be controlled by them. With all good citizens I believe that this Commonwealth is greater and more powerful than any band of lawbreakers whatsoever, and I intend to act on that belief.

This administration will be dry. The executive mansion will be dry, and the personal practice of the Governor and his family will continue to be dry, in conformity to the spirit and letter of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Governor Smith presents these as his well-matured convictions on this subject:

In 1919 the Legislature on behalf of our State ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution after refusing a proposal to submit the question to the people as suggested by me. Its passage in the Senate was by a very narrow margin and under circumstances that would suggest that the Senate's action was not in keeping with the wishes of a majority of the people. The question of ratification did not appear in either of the party platforms, but nevertheless a party caucus brought into line men whose well-known views as well as the views of their constituents were opposed to ratification by our State.

In 1920, by a substantial majority, the Senate and the Assembly enacted the so-called 2.75 per cent beer bill upon the theory that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution gave to the states concurrent power to

define an intoxicant. This act was rendered inoperative by a subsequent decision of the United States Supreme Court which in effect said that concurrent power referred to in the constitutional amendment meant power to enforce, and that the so-called Volstead Act was binding upon the states as to alcoholic content. If democratic representative government means what we all say it means, surely the history in our own state does not indicate that a majority of the people are in sympathy with the existing Volstead Act.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court renders the State helpless to legalize light wines and beer of a greater alcoholic content than the one-half of 1 per cent, now set forth in the so-called Volstead Act. Therefore, if the people of this State are to get relief from this situation they must look to the National Congress. The House of Representatives and the Senate are the only legislative bodies in the country that can amend the Volstead Act.

I, therefore, recommend to you that you pass resolutions at the earliest possible moment requesting, on behalf of the State, that the legislative machinery at Washington be set in motion immediately to bring about an amendment that will permit light wines and beer under the careful restrictions set forth in the New York State Act of 1920.

After a careful comparison of these expressions of opinion and of purpose relative to the enforcement of a Constitutional Amendment, adopted after more than half a century of agitation by an almost unanimous vote of the states of the American Union, acting in accordance with the provisions of the federal Constitution, law-abiding citizens of the United States will be in a position to determine very accurately to which of these distinguished statesmen further preferment in American politics may be given.

A somewhat unusual estimate of the value of the export trade in products of American industries is expressed by Irving T. Bush, president of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, in a recent magazine article. As the founder of a great shipping terminal, and a business man with extensive experience in various industrial and commercial activities, it might have been expected that Mr. Bush would regard favorably the development of

### Export Trade and Production Costs

international trade. He appears, however, to have reached the conclusion that the United States is not deeply concerned with securing a larger share of the world's export trade, and suggests that instead of the American people scrambling for foreign markets they should seriously consider developing their own home consumption, so as to create a demand for all the surplus products of their mills and factories.

His comments on the great increase in exports of manufactures during the period following the outbreak of the World War indicate his belief that much of this trade was unprofitable, and he evidently sees no reason for thinking that the markets secured under abnormal conditions can be retained to the advantage of American Labor and Capital. The whole matter of foreign trade, he asserts, concerns the relation between that trade and domestic prosperity. "Does prosperity," he asks, "depend upon selling part of our product overseas, and if so, what part?"

Replying to his own query, Mr. Bush submits that the chief defect of the elaborate plans for capturing the world's trade was the failure to recognize the essential fact that all trade is only barter, and that the limit of a country's capacity to import is its capacity to export. As the production of other countries has since the war fallen very low, their purchasing power has also decreased. A country may send abroad part of its products, but in exchange it must take a part of some other country's production. This seems perfectly clear, but there are many who will not agree with his conclusion that, since a nation can only sell its goods in foreign markets if they are as good and cheap as similar goods made by other nations, this "makes it absolutely impossible for such nations to regulate their own wages. They must be brought down to the level of those with whom they compete."

Such a conclusion is indeed a restatement of the old theory that low wages are necessary in order to have a low cost of production, whereas there is ample proof that in many important industries highly paid American labor is able to produce at a lower cost than the much cheaper labor of other countries. Wages in India are probably the lowest of any great population in the world. Yet American and British goods, made by high-wage labor, undersell Indian products. Henry Ford, paying far higher wages than motor car manufacturers in other countries, is able to sell cars cheaper than all competitors. It should be possible for other American industries to retain and extend their export trade without reducing wages to the level of the various countries to which their products are exported.

AN INTERESTING stage has been reached in Massachusetts in the continued discussion of a proposal to establish a state university. Whereas the matter had formerly been considered somewhat as one for theoretical debate among educators and experts, it has come to be one in which general public interest has been aroused. In many of the larger cities of the Commonwealth there have been held, or soon will be held, public hearings for the discussion of the advisability of supplementing present facilities for higher education in Massachusetts by establishing such an institution to be directed and supported by the public. One such meeting will be held at the State House in Boston tonight, and another in Springfield tomorrow night, and similar hearings are being arranged at Fall River, Brockton, and elsewhere.

The inclination is to believe that the interest which is manifested in the proposal, initiated by the General Court of 1922, indicates the existence of a need which should be met. The increasing number of applications for admission to established colleges and universities

### The People and the Colleges

testifies to the growing recognition of the need of higher education. Interesting figures already compiled by the commission show that since the year 1916 there has been, in Massachusetts alone, an increase of 26 per cent in college enrollments.

As a result of this demand upon the colleges it is said that it has been deemed necessary to resort to measures designed to limit the number of students to fit the facilities of the already crowded institutions. The tendency must unavoidably be, as the population of the Commonwealth increases, and as the populations of those states in which few or no colleges or universities of high standing are maintained increase, to still further limit, obviously by raising the entrance standards, the number of students admitted.

The theory of the American public school system, carried on into preparatory schools, normal schools, and thus on into the universities and colleges, is that education is for the masses, not for the classes. Any appreciable tendency in opposition to this theory is offensive to democratic ideals. The schools and colleges are the bulwarks which support the foundation of the Government. The selective process, too rigidly applied, will tend more and more to close the doors upon deserving but less precocious youths of both sexes, as well as upon the stranger from overseas who may fail to measure up to arbitrary standards selfishly, or even defensively, imposed.

But apart from and beyond this possibility of unreasonable though necessary limitation, there must be considered the wisdom, as recognized in nearly all the western and middle western states, of maintaining a close and intimate relation between the taxpayer and the university. A great college certainly is, or should be, a public institution. It should be publicly supervised and directed, and this more than theoretically. That is to say, its policies and its courses of study should be those which are publicly approved, even if they are not prescribed and directed by the people and their representatives. It should be made so responsive to the governing authority that it can never become the propagating place for disloyalty, sedition, or offensive sectarianism. There is the reasonable belief that those institutions which have been supported by public taxation and supervised by public authority have come much nearer adhering to this standard than those which have not been held to such reasonable accounting.

THE "late unpleasantness," if, indeed, even that euphemism fitly may be applied to it, between the Kato Ministry and Japan's Privy Council is as enlightening a happening as could have come again to illustrate how stubborn a thing is Oriental conservatism. Intrenched privilege does not yield overgraciously or readily anywhere the world around, but if there is a place where stiffness is stiffest and yesterday's most insistent upon carrying on into today it is in those Asiatic islands, whose people (and this is the paradox of it) pride themselves upon being completely modernized. What actually happened was only this: the Privy Council passed a resolution condemning as too lenient the Chinese policy of the Government. Forty-eight hours later it was announced that an entire understanding existed between the two bodies, and that hereafter the Cabinet would consult with the Council before entering on international agreements.

So, once again, the old thought has challenged the new in Dai Nippon and, seemingly, has gained at least a respite from that most dreaded of all conditions: the being placidly ignored. For, once upon a time, the Privy Council (Daijo-kwan) was second in authority only to the Board of Religion (Jingi-kwan); it stood admittedly superior to all the other nine governmental departments. Now, though that began something like 1500 years ago, the tradition is for that very reason all the more sharp, rather than less. Just the other day, as they measure time in that all but immemorial land—when the Constitution of '89 was drawn, that is—the Council became a solely consultative body, whose advice might be called for at the pleasure of the Emperor, but not thus and thus is long-held authority easily swept away.

The twenty-six councilors (as was quite to have been expected) are veteran publicists; most of them have played important roles in earlier administrations. They are the older men, conservative in thought and often enough militarily-minded. When, then, the younger men, of progressive thought and convinced that the militaristic policy no longer is what once it might claim to be—when this element made up the Cabinet it was a question only of time and chance till these opposing ideas should clash. Kato and his supporters have adopted toward China just such a broadly fair attitude as cannot but result in enduring gain both to the mainland republic and the insular monarchy, but that is not a policy approved by the stand-patters. Hence the protest.

Carry the matter one step further. Having set on record their protest, the councilors yielded to the ministers. The Postal Agreement, which has been the ostensible cause of the little drama, was promptly closed, and so one more step was taken in Japan's withdrawal from that field of extraterritorial privilege in China which she had come gradually to occupy. If the concession to consult with the Council before closing such agreements in the future has really been made (only unofficially has it been so declared), no more, after all, has been granted than a deliberative voice in governmental action to an element once mightily powerful, even now considerable, and beyond just doubt still representative of no small portion of the State. They protested against being ignored, and the protest carried. By no means does it follow that they have re-ensconced themselves in any position whence their influence may be used in a reactionary way.

It is interesting to see the forces of yesterday struggling to delay the dawning of tomorrow. It is encouraging to see the sun of progress rise exactly on time. Mrs. Doasyouwouldbedoneby is steadily, albeit slowly, coming into her ultimate own, Imperial Privy Councils to the contrary notwithstanding.

### Japan of Other Days Protests

## Editorial Notes

WITH the opening yesterday of one of the world's greatest printeries at Kingsport, in the heart of a mountainous Tennessee wilderness, an enterprise is being launched which is without an equal in the world. Yet so quietly has its construction been going ahead that practically no notice has been taken of the undertaking until it is now completed. The Kingsport press has a daily potential output of 100,000 volumes, and the New Testament is the book scheduled for its primary run. In this plant for the first time in history the business of book manufacturing has been integrated. It is not under a single management, however, but friendly groups own its various units. They own forests near at hand, which will supply paper pulp for the next ninety years; they own abundant coal fields, forty miles from the printing plant; they control the railroad running through Kingsport; they own paper and pulp mills, glue and ink factories, a cloth-finishing plant, book bindery and plate making and shipping departments. In effect, the physical book is to be brought out of the earth itself, with the sources of power and the raw materials at hand.

RECENT issuance by the Irish Ministry of Education of an order that all national school teachers in Ireland must within three years obtain a certificate of their competency to teach the Irish language—the Gaelic language—under penalty of forfeiting their positions if they fail constitutes the first radical move made by the new Irish Government in its program of Gaelicizing the schools and language of the country. It is, moreover, a notable step in one of the most remarkable movements that Europe has seen in many years—the revival and re-establishment of one of the ancient languages. Not many years ago, indeed, the Gaelic language was being studied as a dead language by continental scholars, and it was regarded as such by the great majority of the people of Ireland. From this time forth it will constitute a subject in practically every parish school and in a few years it will probably be the medium through which the various branches of instruction will themselves be taught, including English and other foreign languages.

IT WAS a somewhat novel meaning which Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania read into the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhineland when he declared the other day that the move was not a suggestion that the United States proposed to remain aloof from world affairs, but "an emphatic declaration on our part that Europe must not count on American guns in the readjustment of its problems." Meanwhile it is not necessary to form a hasty judgment regarding this latest act of France, but it is well to remember that France has passed through an extraordinarily difficult crisis of late, that it sincerely believes it is acting strictly under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and that perhaps not without justification it feels that it has been betrayed by its former allies. At this time the lines of Longfellow can be taken to heart by many:

Being all fashioned of the self-same dust,  
Let us be merciful as well as just.

HARD-HEARTED indeed must have been the listener who did not concur in the appeal which Frederick P. Cabot, judge of the juvenile court of Boston, made in a recent address for aid and co-operation in the work his court is endeavoring to do toward assisting child offenders. In the past too rarely has any attention been paid to the question of improving the conditions of such children, and any effort made in the direction of placing juvenile offenders in a position where they will develop into normal citizens is eminently praiseworthy. It must be recognized that the court is not trying to "get even" with the child who has transgressed the law and it must not be forgotten that in quite a large number of cases the cause of delinquency is purely a love of excitement or some such factor and not any inherent tendency to wrongdoing. The importance of reaching a right solution to this problem can hardly be overestimated.

THERE is much truth in the statement made by M. Baudrillart, the director of the Académie Française, in an exordium on virtue at the annual public gathering of the academy that there is grave danger that the views of French life painted by many authors today will create entirely wrong impressions of that country. Foreigners judge a nation largely by its literature, and if a circumscribed and irregular point of view has narrowed and distorted the outlook of many writers, who have sought only to satisfy the curious appetite of their readers for the eccentricities of life, it need not cause wonder if a false idea of the general habits of existence is aroused. In such pictures practically nothing is seen of the lives of the worthy, laborious people of the towns and villages of the countryside, and in the end, it is they who constitute the great bulk of a nation's citizenry.

"MAP appreciation" is likely to strike many as an unusual subject for study. A course in this subject, however, is being conducted this year by Prof. V. C. Finch, in the department of geography and geology of the University of Wisconsin. Its purpose is to teach the fundamentals of map making, map projections, and map outlines, and how topographical features can be shown on a map. The thought is that this course will give just the knowledge needed by those many teachers in high schools who find their schoolrooms poorly equipped with maps and who are called upon in consequence to select good maps, with correct outlines and special features. Some twenty students are actually taking the course.

THE Eighth Avenue store, New York, which advertised a sale as "bonafide," should have its advertisements edited by the editorial scribe on the Milford Daily News who wrote, "The recent blast of the United States Coal Commission . . . sounds a toxin of alarm to the whole country."